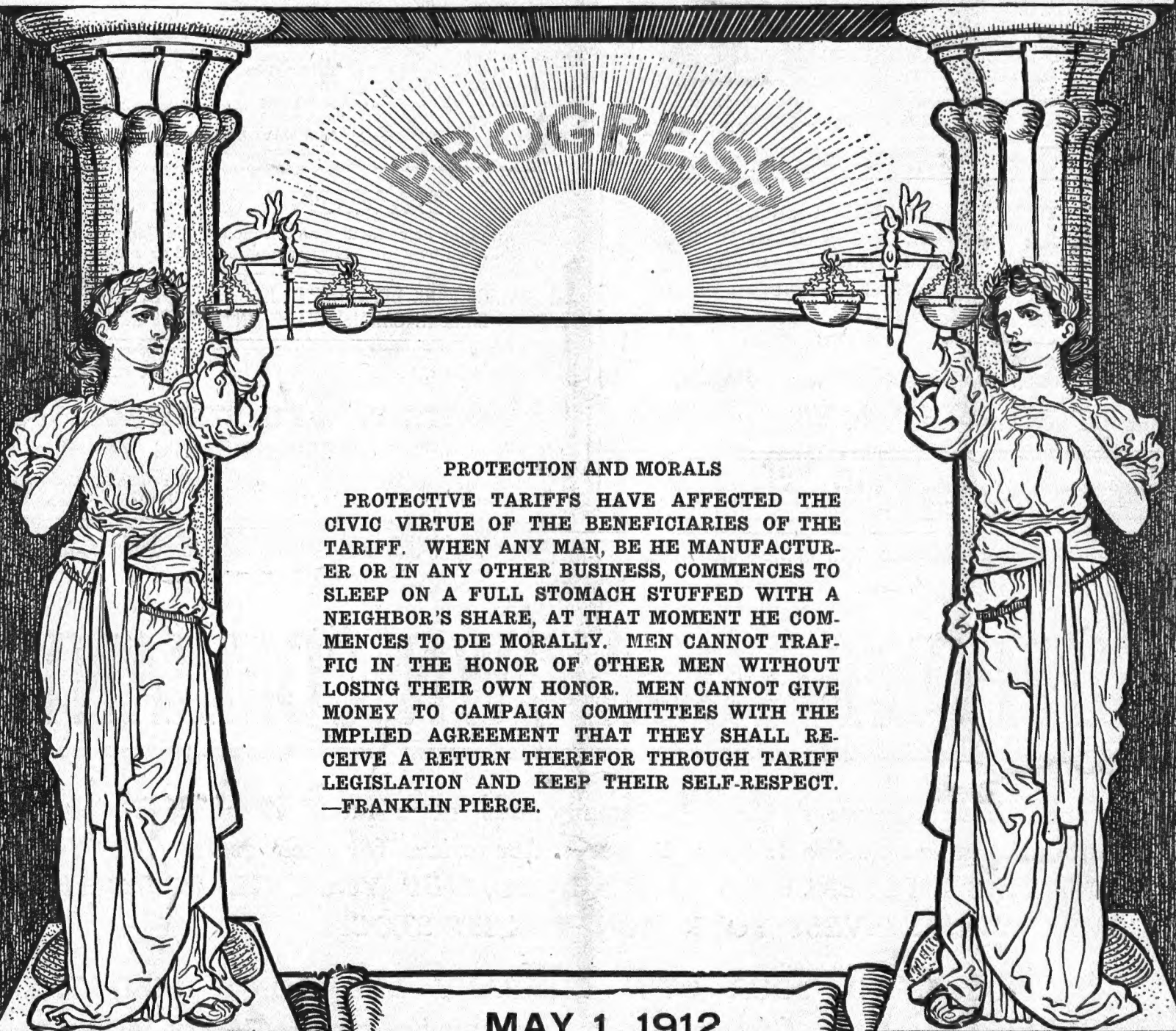


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



## PROTECTION AND MORALS

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS HAVE AFFECTED THE CIVIC VIRTUE OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE TARIFF. WHEN ANY MAN, BE HE MANUFACTURER OR IN ANY OTHER BUSINESS, COMMENCES TO SLEEP ON A FULL STOMACH STUFFED WITH A NEIGHBOR'S SHARE, AT THAT MOMENT HE COMMENCES TO DIE MORALLY. MEN CANNOT TRAFIC IN THE HONOR OF OTHER MEN WITHOUT LOSING THEIR OWN HONOR. MEN CANNOT GIVE MONEY TO CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES WITH THE IMPLIED AGREEMENT THAT THEY SHALL RECEIVE A RETURN THEREFOR THROUGH TARIFF LEGISLATION AND KEEP THEIR SELF-RESPECT. —FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MAY 1, 1912

EQUITY

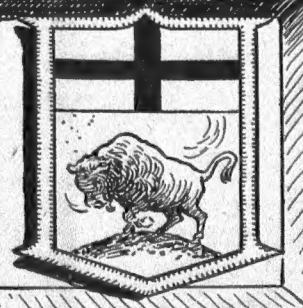
EQUITY



\$1.00 PER YEAR



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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."



Anton Mickelson  
President

## NOW Go Out And See How The Gophers Are Stealing Your Grain

Yes sir! The gophers are feasting on your grain. They're laughing at you because they think you don't know how to prevent them from robbing you. I'll tell you how thousands of other farmers killed every gopher on their farm. I'll tell you how they saved \$200 on every 80 acres—the money that gophers are costing you now—if you don't kill them quick. Write me a postal or go to your druggist for a 75c box, or a \$1.25 box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick—the only guaranteed gopher poison. If it costs you a penny more than

### 1c Per Acre To Kill Gophers

I'll refund every cent you paid for Kill-Em-Quick. A 75c box will kill 2,000 gophers. A \$1.25 box will kill 4,000. Each gopher costs you 10c in grain you don't get. There are 2,000 gophers in an 80 acre field. Figure it up yourself and make up your mind to get right after them. Don't let them steal hard-earned dollars from you. Kill them quickly, cheap and sure with

## Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick

It has a peculiar odor and taste and attracts gophers—it is pleasing to them. Yet one single poisoned grain kills a gopher. That's how powerful Kill-Em-Quick is. Don't you want to invest 75c or \$1.25 now and make \$200 to \$400 at harvest time in extra grain? Ask your druggist. Don't take anything but Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. If he refuses to supply you send me his name with your order and I'll ship direct, postage prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Kill-Em-Quick is easy to use, quick-acting and cheap. Write me a postal for my book, but don't wait till it comes. Get a package of Kill-Em-Quick at once and use it according to the simple directions. Address me personally

ANTON MICKELSON, President,  
Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company  
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



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WINNIPEG

# SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done much to improve market conditions and enable the farmers to get better prices for their grain. DO YOU WANT THIS INFLUENCE TO LAST? IF SO, SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THIS COMPANY AND INVEST YOUR MONEY IN ITS STOCK.

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.



## Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

## RYE

Ques.—1. Is rye a suitable grain to feed to hogs?  
2. Is the crop if cut green good hay?  
3. Is there trouble from rye growing in the next crop?  
F. B. A., Airdrie, Alta.

Ans. 1. Rye should only be used as a feed for hogs in a limited quantity. Rye should never be fed to brood sows.

2. Rye has been used for hay but it does not give as good results as either wheat or oats. It is not recommended as a hay crop.

3. Yes there is always some trouble from growing rye the following year as the grain scatters.

## FEED FOR STALLIONS

Ques. 1.—Are raw potatoes good feed for horses, especially stallions?  
2. What is the proper feed for stallions during the summer?  
S. H., Belle Plaines.

Ans. 1. We cannot recommend the use of potatoes for horses, especially stallions. Steamed potatoes, especially, have to be used with care on account of the large quantity of starch contained in the cells, which in many cases cause serious trouble from colic.

2. The best ration we can suggest is three parts of oat chop and one part of bran by weight. Of this mixture it will be necessary to feed about one pound per hundred pounds live weight, or in the case of hard worked horses that are well exercised as high as one and a quarter pounds is sometimes fed; however, it will rarely be found necessary to feed as high as this. Cooked beets may be mashed up and fed two or three times a week, care being taken to see that the food cools off sufficiently before it is given. This may be given as an extra at night. Some roots, especially carrots, can be fed to good advantage two or three times a week. This ration is of course for a horse that has already been put in shape for the season's work.

## CANNOT BORROW ON HOMESTEAD

Ques.—Can any one borrow money on their homestead before they get their patent for it?  
C. J. A.

Ans.—No. An unpatented homestead cannot be made security for a loan.

## EDUCATING WEED INSPECTORS

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture at Regina, contemplate holding Weed Inspectors' short courses during the season at the following places:—

Swift Current, May 27-28; Weyburn, May 29-30; Saskatoon, May 31, June 1; North Battleford, June 3-4; Wilkie, June 5-6; Rosetown, June 7-8; Regina, June 10-11; Yorkton, June 13-14; Prince Albert, June 17-18. At these courses will be dealt with the best methods of controlling weeds, identification of weeds and weed seeds and general discussions on the administration of the Noxious weed act. The fact is realized that an ounce of education is worth tons of law, and it is hoped that a great deal will be accomplished by enabling the local weed inspectors to come in touch with the most up-to-date methods of dealing with weeds. The department will pay the railway fare of all regularly appointed municipal weed inspectors to one of the courses nearest the home of the inspector. Immediately following the short courses the department will put into the field six district inspectors whose duty it will be to visit all outlying municipalities, unorganized territory now being settled up and to personally attend to any weed problems in his district that is beyond the scope of the local inspector. It is hoped that this fall we shall be able to put men in the field again to check up a few of our over-careless threshermen.

H. N. THOMPSON,  
Weed and Seed Commissioner.  
Regina, Sask.

To make some nook of Creation a little fruitfuller, better; to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed—it is work for a God.—Carlyle.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV.

May 1st, 1912

Number 40



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**A WATCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR FARMERS**

This watch is splendid value and exceptionally well adapted for the farmer's use. Only the very best of material and skilled workmanship finds its way into this watch. It is a guaranteed timekeeper, adjusted to all atmospheric conditions. Neither heat or cold will affect its perfect timekeeping. We guarantee this watch for two years.

**Price - \$9.25**

**DUST PROOF CASE GUARANTEED**

The illustration shows the celebrated dust-proof case. The back is solid and the dust-proof cap fits so tightly over the stem wind that dust cannot possibly penetrate. It has screw front filled with extra heavy crystal.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



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Louden Tools put farming on a scientific basis and make it a business of CERTAINITIES. They stop waste—of time, labor and the fertilizing value of stable manure. They increase the output of your herds and your acres.

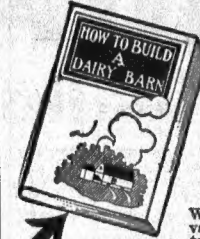
Louden's Sanitary Steel Stanchions are flexible, chain hung, tubular steel. They are scientifically designed to make cows GIVE MORE MILK PER YEAR. They allow the cow perfect freedom of movement and comfort, either standing or lying down. Cows are clean all the time. No corners or crevices; easy to keep clean. May be hung on homemade wooden frames when desired.

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## Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write me once for this valuable book. It contains information that

every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hayfork outfit? Send to-day.

**BEATTY BROS. BOX B BRANDON, MAN.**

## OREGON CAMPAIGN

Election day is still far off, but Oregon, which with Wisconsin enjoys the distinction of having been one of the two states most advanced in putting into practice new schemes of legislation, is already in the throes of the contest over the adoption of a single tax. A single tax bill is to be submitted to the voters at the general election on petition of followers of Henry George, who are described as being found mostly among the labor unions, but including some of the rural radicals. It is predicted that as far as Oregon is concerned this question will overshadow all others. A dispatch from Portland to the New York Times describes with pathetic indignation from the conservative standpoint the "trickery" employed by the radicals in making it possible to submit this question to the people on referendum. A provision of the Oregon constitution had been repeatedly interpreted in the courts so as to bar application of the single tax. In the general election of 1910 various amendments were proposed to the constitution striking at this clause. Of these amendments the conservatives defeated two, but apparently overlooked a third, which did the business equally well, although indirectly, and which was adopted by a narrow margin. But the single taxers were fully aware that it opened the way for them, and they have been conducting a vigorous campaign for some months. The conservatives are now at work, and the farmers are being rallied on the claim that the single tax would bear heavily against them; but it is said that the plan is likely to be adopted in at least several counties, including the city of Portland. Wisconsin will have to look to its honors as a "laboratory for wise experimental legislation."—Springfield Republican.

## HOME BANK DIVIDEND

Shareholders to get Seven in place of Six per cent Dividend

Home Bank has announced an advance in its dividend from six to seven per cent. This will be good news for many westerners. During the past few years a large number of grain growers have taken stock in this bank. Its share is not quite so well known as those of the majority of banks for the reason that they are not listed on any of the stock exchanges. It is a stock which investors might well look into. The reserve is \$425,000 or \$50,000 more than a year ago. It is noted also that the current loans show an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 more than at the end of March a year ago, and the call loans in Canada have decreased by approximately that amount. The paid up capital has increased during the course of the past twelve months by about \$37,000.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Budapest doctors report the case of a woman who has not slept for seven years. Frau Hejames, who is married and has a little girl of ten, began her long vigil one night when a gipsy woman attempted to kidnap the child. Since then she has not been able to go to sleep; neither has she had any inclination to do so. Yet she is in excellent health, and has never had a day's illness.



## Impressions of the Old Land

(By Herbert Spencer, Doley, Alta.)

The first thing that impresses a Westerner is the discipline that exists on board ship, the orderliness and precision with which everything is done, probably because these virtues are more often than not conspicuous by their absence in the West. Much as we like the West, the homeland has a great attraction for her sons always. On stepping ashore our first impression was the solidity of everything. Wood is replaced by stone and brick. All dock fittings appeared to be made to last centuries, instead of a life time. As we passed through the city and noticed the huge business houses everywhere, we could not help but think the old country was good for a long time yet. The thing we missed, was that fine, breezy, fresh prairie air; and we were distinctly struck by the gulf between rich and poor. Taking an express to the Midlands, we had the pleasant surprise of paying two cents a mile instead of three; and although we thought our Grand Trunk service and accommodation was good they can still be improved. On the other hand, England might copy with advantage the baggage checking system of Canada. As we moved southwards we could not but notice the intense beauty of the country. It is a veritable garden.

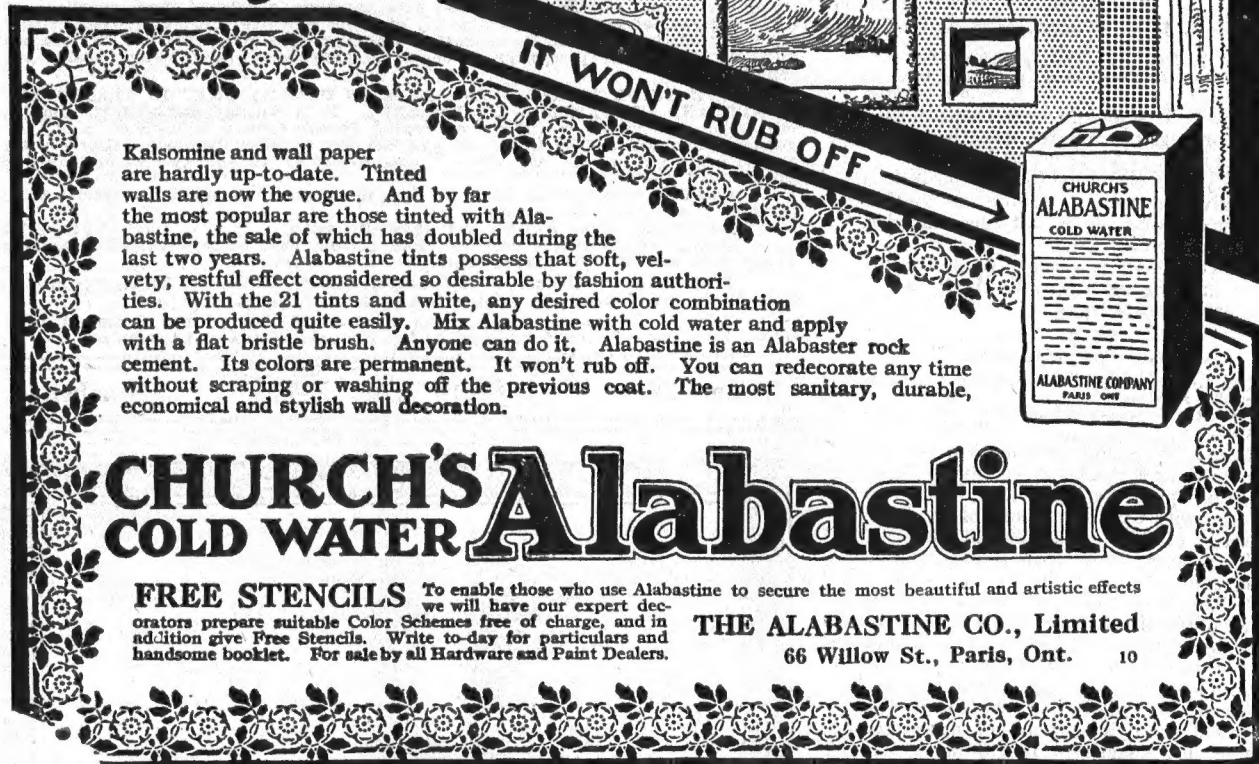
### The English Farmer

The life of the English farmer is upon a considerably higher plane than that of the Westerner, and naturally so, considering that for generations he has been a recognized part of the social machine and has his hunting and his shooting, is surrounded by servants, in fact, in our Western phraseology, he is the "whole cheese," and better than all, his markets are at his door. But he lacks the security the farmer in the West possesses. Their great grievance, and most rightly too, is their insecurity of tenure. Under the present reading of the law, the tenant may claim damages for "unreasonable disturbance," but if an estate is sold, and owing to the legislation that is being forced through the British Houses of Parliament at this time, many are being put up for auction, and the tenants in consequence receive notice to quit, the farmer cannot plead "unreasonable disturbance" and has no compensation whatever. Under such conditions it is easy to see that a tenant is very tardy about making improvements of any kind. Bingley cattle show was visited at Birmingham.

In the fat stock exhibit we were more astonished with the enormous fatness of the beasts than with their actual size. We have seen bigger beasts in Alberta of the same age. It is difficult to compare the implements used here to the Western ones on account of the different nature of the soils; still we think the West is a little quicker in adopting new designs. British machinery on the whole is made heavier, stronger, more accurately and with a better finish. The keenest interest is taken in crossing different grains for better seed. Artificial manures and cake for stock are important here, which at present we in Alberta do without. We are so familiar with the rapid expansion of our Western provinces that we are apt to forget that it is just possible even such an old country as the Motherland may advance, although not at the same pace. We who have been absent for four and a half years noted a distinct improvement. In the agricultural districts of the Midlands, which are generally considered the last to accept the gospel of progress, there is much more mechanical power used and many labor-saving devices. Here, as in the West, gasoline power is the favorite. It was the writer's privilege to be shown over an up-to-date country flour mill, and it was our opinion that in its particular line, with its grain washing machines, automatic mixers, test baking ovens and many other adjuncts to the milling business, that we cannot mention through lack of technical knowledge, it was run as systematically and economically as Swifts' great packing plant of Chicago. The millers told us that our Western

Continued on Page 28

## Are Your Walls In Style



**IT WON'T RUB OFF**

Kalsomine and wall paper are hardly up-to-date. Tinted walls are now the vogue. And by far the most popular are those tinted with Alabastine, the sale of which has doubled during the last two years. Alabastine tints possess that soft, velvety, restful effect considered so desirable by fashion authorities. With the 21 tints and white, any desired color combination can be produced quite easily. Mix Alabastine with cold water and apply with a flat bristle brush. Anyone can do it. Alabastine is an Alabaster rock cement. Its colors are permanent. It won't rub off. You can redecorate any time without scraping or washing off the previous coat. The most sanitary, durable, economical and stylish wall decoration.

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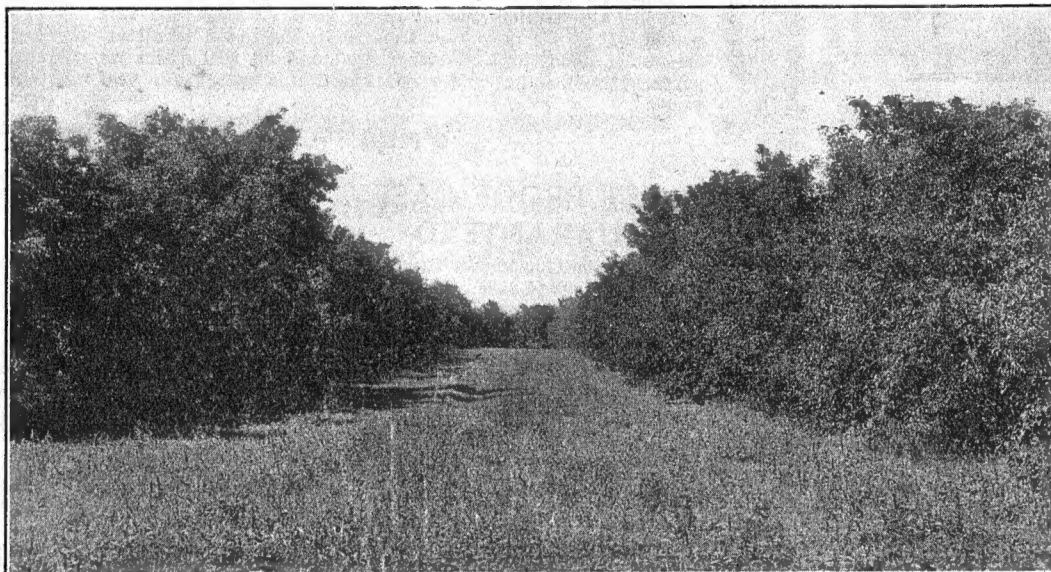
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### HARDY NORTHERN GROWN TREES AND SHRUBS

Russian Golden Willows, 3 ft. ....	Per 100 \$ 5.00	Scotch Pines, 12-18 in., 3 years trans-planted .....	per d z. \$3 00
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Russian Laurel Willows, 2-3 ft. ....	" 5.00	Raspberry Canes .....	Per 100 5.00
Caragana, 2-3 ft., transplanted .....	" 5.00	Rhubarb Roots, large .....	Per doz. 2.00
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Maple Trees, 6-7 ft. ....	" 20.00		
Maple Trees, 5-6 ft. ....	" 10.00		
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Avenue of Maple. Planted from Seedlings 10 years ago in our Nursery

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Alfalfa, Montana grown .....	Per 100 lbs. \$25.00
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Our stock of **SEED POTATOES**, of all straight leading varieties, enable us to offer them at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Brandon. For larger quantities, write for special prices.

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### RELIABLE LAWN GRASS SEED

We are noted for our "RELIABLE" Lawn Grass Seed, which our experience shows to be the best for this climate. No other mixture can equal it. Price 40 cents per lb.

**Emerald Isle Lawn Grass Seed**, a mixture which has been in use for many years. Price 25 cents per lb.

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Specialty of  
**Pure  
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The Very Best  
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**CHOICE  
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AND FLOWER  
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ESTABLISHED 1883

**PATMORE NURSERY CO.**

BRANDON, MAN.  
SASKATOON, SASK.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 1st, 1912

## MERGER PUDDING

One of the most popular dishes in high Canadian social and financial circles today is merger pudding. As many of our readers will be interested in this delicacy we will give them the recipe, on the understanding that they will keep it strictly private. The ingredients are easily obtainable. Take \$1,000 in cash. Add incorporation papers for a one million dollar company. Add one handful of factories of any old kind or shape. For each part of cash add four parts of pure water. Stir it until the water is not distinguishable. Add as much tariff legislation as the conscience will permit. Then add the consuming public in sufficient quantities to absorb all moisture. Cook over a slow fire until the consuming public is thoroughly roasted, but be careful to avoid scorching, as this ingredient is inflammable under certain circumstances. The latest fashion is to serve quarterly on gilded dividend trays. Whenever the supply of pudding runs short add pure water and the consuming public and keep on stirring. This recipe is reliable. In fact, it is guaranteed by law. It is backed up by federal and provincial statutes and is much relished by those of our leading citizens who are interested in "building up a well rounded dominion."

## CARRYING THE FARMER

Whenever the question of the tariff is up for discussion the protected manufacturers bring forth the argument that their goodwill towards the farmers is shown by the fact that they "carry the farmers" during hard times. There is a certain amount of truth in this statement but it requires qualification. Many manufacturers and dealers undoubtedly extend considerable credit to farmers. Of course they charge goodly rates of interest on overdue accounts and they also figure the original selling price of their product so as to provide for long credits and certain losses. But if we examine this "carrying" system we find it goes further back. The retail merchant is in the same way "carried" by the wholesaler and the wholesaler by the manufacturer. But each of them have a line of credit at the chartered banks. There is no big manufacturer in Canada who could continue in business for thirty days if he could not obtain credit at the banks or other financial institutions. Thus we see that it is in reality the banks that provide the credit originally, but not directly to the farmer. The banks usually loan money to big manufacturers and wholesalers at six per cent. and frequently they secure their money at 5½ per cent. This credit sometimes passes through several hands and frequently doubles in interest charges by the time it reaches the farmer. If our credit system were such that the farmer could raise money as easily on equally good security as can the manufacturers, the farmers would not require much "philanthropy" from the manufacturers. The system of "carrying the farmer" exists because the banking institutions of the country are designed to support Big Business rather than the small man. But even as it is carried out it is only a business proposition and not of a philanthropic nature in any sense. No farmer is "carried" by the manufacturers unless he has security enough in sight to make the risk light. And again, whose money is it that the banks use to loan to the manufacturers and big business institutions? Chiefly it is the savings of the people which draw three per cent. interest in the savings banks. The banks are ready and willing to take in money from anyone without question, the small and the

large depositor are equally welcome and draw the same rate of interest. But when they come to borrow the small borrower gets a high rate and little money, and the big borrower gets a low rate and much money. Such a system cannot help making the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. There is need of an improvement in our banking system. It should be made to meet more fully the needs of the people. We must get it out of our heads that our banking system is a sacred institution. It is only a man-made institution and should be improved in certain respects to meet the needs of man as fully as possible. When that time comes we will not hear so much emphasis laid upon "carrying the farmer." The farmer can carry himself if he has not too many other unjust loads to carry. We are not painting the farmer as perfect by any means. But admitting all his faults there is no justification for discriminating against him.

## REMARKABLE CONSISTENCY

The following is from the last issue of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association:

### "Made in Canada"

"It is a strange sight to see a Canadian manufacturer throwing up his English hat for the 'Made in Canada' principle. Behold him occasionally in debate, striding on to the platform in American boots, throwing aside his coat of Irish frieze and his French gloves, waving his Scotch-tweed-encased arms, refreshing his dry throat with water from a Belgian glass, and timing his impassioned plea for the support of home industries by a foreign-cased watch. Is this man a consistent economist or a sartorial mosaic? His advocacy of the 'Made in Canada' doctrine is as convincing as a bald-headed barber's testimonial for a hair restorer."

The rabid protectionist manufacturer lets his protectionism go only so far as it will not interfere with his pocket. He would like Canadians to buy his goods at tariff enhanced prices, but when he buys for himself he seeks the best value for his money. This is common sense.

## WHERE THE FARMER SUFFERS

Here is a letter from a farmer in Alberta dated April 6, showing that nature is sometimes unkind but that man is still more unkind in the West:—

"I appreciate The Guide and drop a subscriber in line wherever I find one, and I never tire of talking the advantages of The Guide. As you say, you are championing the farmers' cause."

"I am trying to crop 230 acres each year and summerfallow 200 acres each year, so you know I am busy, but I do all I can to place The Guide. I sometimes wonder how long I can crop this way. 1909 a half crop; 1910 practically total failure, and 1911 crop not sold yet (though above average, I think) I am considered a successful farmer. Sixty acres I cropped got frozen and would about pay for threshing, viz., threshing 13 cents per bushel, delivery in granary 3c, haul to elevator 10c, total 26 cents per bushel, and received 30 cents per bushel at elevator. To work this land it costs \$8.00 per acre or 60x8 equals \$480 in the hole. These are the things that make one weary. 2.30 a.m. 'These are the things that make midnight horrible.' I raised in 1911 some 3,000 bushels good wheat and some 200 bushels pure Red Fife, selling \$1.50 per bushel at granary, but off years took the profits and I am paying 9 per cent. interest at the bank. Can the government aid the farmers by reducing the rate of interest? Each year hoping for the best, and The Guide my tie post for news of events. Success to you."

Is there any reason in the world why this farmer and thousands of others should pay 9 per cent. for money? Our governments are tumbling over themselves to pledge the

credit of the people in order to raise money for railways at 3½ or 4 per cent., or are actually giving millions in cash donations to such railway magnates. In addition our governments pass laws that enable manufacturers to charge more than their products are worth, and allow railways to charge extortionate rates. Then why should a farmer who is doing all in his power to make an honest living be taxed 9 per cent. for money? The governments have been taking care of the corporations long enough. It is time some attention were given to the people. Direct Legislation would assist in such a reform.

## LINCOLN BELIEVED IN FREEDOM

The protected manufacturers who are sending out the statement on the tariff credited to Abraham Lincoln might add the following extract from one of Lincoln's speeches in his debate with Judge Douglas:—

"That is the real issue, that is the issue, which will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other 'the divine right of kings.' It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says: 'You toil and work and earn bread and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who bestrides the people of his own nation and lives from the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race. It is the same tyrannical principle."

This hardly sounds like the words of a protectionist.

## REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING

There is an immense amount of "gold brick" real estate unloaded on the public as a splendid investment. Many newspapers in the West today owe their entire prosperity to real estate advertisements. Some of these advertisements offer undoubtedly good property but others are pure swindles. Very few journals make any distinction so long as the advertiser pays his bills. We have carried some real estate advertisements in The Guide and will likely carry more. We do not guarantee that all of them offer good investments, but we do all in our power to see that no swindlers ply their trade through our columns. Many subdivisions are now being placed on the market as suburban residential property. There are town lots being sold outside of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton that will not be used for residence in twenty years. Yet the real estate fakirs continue to advertise them and the public continue to buy. The only safe rule in buying real estate is to see the property or to have the advice of some person in whose judgment there is implicit confidence. Anyone who invests money in real estate in the West today merely upon the representation of interested agents need blame no person if it proves a fake. There are honest agents as well as dishonest, but there is no way to catalogue them. There should be legislation to protect the unwary, but where the whole trend of legislation is to protect property there is no time to protect people.

We have as yet no definite word that any of the leading manufacturers of Canada will accompany the "Made-in-Canada" train on its tour through the West. This will detract from the interest of the tour as far as the farmers are concerned. However, the train



should be an attractive and instructive exhibit as showing some of the products of Eastern factories. It is a shame that some of the leading protectionists are not coming to "educate" the farmers.

### PREMIER BORDEN'S IDEALS

The annual dinner of the Associated Newspaper Publishers' Association of Canada and the United States was held in New York on April 25. One of the speakers was Premier Borden, who, though many miles away at Hot Springs, Virginia, addressed the gathering by long distance telephone. Part of Mr. Borden's remarks were as follows:—

"During the past quarter century the developments and progress in all things material have been infinitely greater than those which have been attained in any corresponding period of recorded human history. It must be admitted also that the average standard of living among the great mass of the people has greatly advanced during the same period and that the reasonable comforts of life are enjoyed more widely than ever before. But this vast increase of wealth has been attended with an enormous and large inequality in its distribution.

"It cannot be denied that this inequality in its distribution is attended with a certain danger or even menace to the existence of democratic institutions in their present form. Equality of result can never be expected or attained under an individualistic system of national organization, inasmuch as men differ in their energies and capacities.

"But no democracy is built upon an enduring foundation if it fails to endow its citizens with equality of opportunity so far as that may be humanly possible. The modern democracy is learning this lesson slowly and painfully. I do not doubt that in the end it will be learned thoroughly, otherwise I would have little faith in the permanence of existing systems of government in the English-speaking world, but no nation, however advanced in its industrialism or powerful in its accumulation of wealth, can long survive the shock of time except through the strength derived from the character of its people. That strength must assuredly be based upon faith and upon ideals. How often does the voice of idealism make itself heard above the roar of the marketplace on this great Western continent? Can faith endure in that stifling atmosphere?

"It was once said of Thomas Carlyle that he spent his life in preaching earnestness to the most earnest nation on earth. There never was greater need of those who preach a true and reasonable earnestness which shall touch and teach some higher consideration than those with which the money changers in the temple were concerned.

"Gentlemen of the Associated Press, if there be anything of the truth in what I have urged, it touches none of us more vitally than yourselves. You are the Fourth Estate. You should be the bulwark of democratic idealism.

"Honest and high-minded publicity is the most faithful friend of good government and there can be no effective public opinion on a great continent like this without the aid of a powerful, independent and uncorrupted press.

"To you have been given the ten talents, your power is great and your opportunities as well. But equally great are your responsibilities. There is no more potent factor in the future development of national life, whether in the United States or Canada, than the just fulfillment of that responsibility.

"But to those who doubted of the future there came the tidings, not many days ago, of manhood that failed not in the supreme test of heroism, that endured the last agony with a smile and of love that triumphed over death. Tidings of infinite sadness, but yet of high hope.

"Speaking to the press of both countries, may I express my firm conviction that upon you depends in large measure the continued existence and strength of the happy relations which prevail between this great republic and the Empire to which Canada owes a proud allegiance.

"Within the next few years those kindred nations will fitly celebrate a century of peace. Let it be our hope and our prayer, that in all the glorious years to come our only contest shall lie in a generous emulation to attain the highest standards of civilization and the noblest ideals of democracy."

If Mr. Borden will pursue the ideals which he set forth clearly before the newspaper men in New York the record of his government will go down to posterity as an example for all future administrations. "Equality of opportunity," is what every man in Canada

needs. There can be no "equality of opportunity" under a protective tariff, nor under our present system of taxation, nor under our system of lack of railway regulation. Mr. Borden is not by any means responsible for all these inequalities of opportunity, but if in the future he permits these things to continue then the responsibility must fall largely upon his shoulders. He struck the right chord in his speech. If he follows them up by just legislation Canada will soon move into the ranks of democracy. Let us hope that Mr. Borden will put into practice the principles of which he has approved.

### TAFT'S POINTED TRUTHS

President Taft addressed the newspaper men's meeting in New York by long distance telephone on the same occasion as Premier Borden. Mr. Taft said:—

"I shall not weigh my message to you with an expression of my respect for the concentrated power in this country that you gentlemen represent. The safety of the country lies in the fact that you neutralize each other, and in the growing conviction to the country that truth is not in you, but that it lies between you. I am not thereby consigning you all to an Ananias club, however strong your desire for close association under some banner, but I am explaining to you how each one of you saves the country from the rest. I shall stop now in order to avoid any fancied explosion or my boom, for I wish to give no one of my supporters any excuse for rating me as a dissolving view and kissing me farewell with sweet compliment. My dear fellow craftsmen, engaged with me in uplifting society at so much per, good night; Pax Vobiscum."

Mr. Taft realizes that most of the newspapers of today are tied body and soul. The truth is generally not in them. The freedom of the press is a myth. Mr. Borden courteously refrained from telling the newspaper men just what the newspapers really are. He outlined their possibilities and responsibilities, while Mr. Taft told them what they were. Thus they got both sides of the question.

### THE C.P.R. AND CHEAP MONEY

The necessity of providing settlers in Western Canada with cheap capital for the improvement of their land and the erection of buildings, to which attention has been called in the columns of The Guide, has been recognized by the inauguration of a new policy by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The C.P.R. scheme is not identical with that which is advocated by The Guide, but it is extremely gratifying to find that this powerful corporation agrees with the principle for which we contend, namely, that the provision of capital at cheaper rates of interest and repayable by instalments over a long period of years, is essential to the proper development of the agricultural resources of this Western country. The C.P.R., moreover, has announced its intention of putting its belief into practice by loaning sums of \$2,000 at 6 per cent. to settlers who comply with certain conditions. The chief of these conditions are that the borrower purchases land from the company, that he be a married man actually engaged in farming a rented farm, that he has sufficient capital of his own to pay one-tenth of the price of the land which he purchases from the company and to provide for the upkeep of his family for one year, and that he owns, free from encumbrance, sufficient furniture, horses, cows and other live stock to enable him to go into immediate occupation of a farm in Western Canada. The amount of the loan is to be added to the purchase price of the land, and repaid by annual instalments of principal and interest, and must be expended in the erection of a house and barn from plans furnished by the company, fencing, the provision of a well and pump and the cultivation and cropping of at least 50 acres. The C.P.R. is a business institution, and there can be no doubt that those who are responsible for this scheme see profits in it for the company. It will certainly encourage settle-

ment on the company's lands; it will enable the company to sell more land and probably at higher prices, and it will also increase the value of the other lands in the vicinity which are not immediately sold. It will also increase the population and productiveness of the West, which will be a good thing not only for the C.P.R. but for the country as a whole. But this new departure of the C.P.R. of providing cheap money for farmers will reach only a few individuals in a few sections of the country. It will be available only to those who come within the restrictions outlined above. It will not relieve the farmers who are at present settled in the West from the usurious interest charges with which they are burdened; it will not help the homesteader or the man who buys land from anyone except the C.P.R. These need cheap capital just as much as do the proteges of the C.P.R. What the C.P.R. will do for the American farmers who will buy C.P.R. land, the provincial governments can and should do for all the farmers of their respective provinces. A system of government loans to farmers, as has already been shown in The Guide, would provide capital for our settlers at 5 per cent. and without costing the public treasury a single dollar.

It has been stated that in estimating the assessable value of the 7,229,233 acres of cultivated farm land in Manitoba at \$25 per acre, last week, we were too low. Possibly this may be so, but it was not the selling value we estimated. However, at \$30 per acre the cultivated land in Manitoba would be assessed at \$216,876,990 as compared with the assessed value of \$165,147,650 for 31,160 acres of land in and around the City of Winnipeg. Even at these figures it shows the value of the land in and around Winnipeg to be about three-quarters of the value of all the cultivated farm land in the province, which will give a clear illustration of how taxing land values will affect the farmer.

The Canadian Home Market association, twin brother of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has sent us three large advertisements in the way of announcing the tour of their "Made-in-Canada" train. They realize that The Guide is the best medium in which to advertise their train. When they really want to reach the Western farmers they use The Guide. But the majority of the individual protectionists will not advertise in The Guide, hoping eventually to put it out of business. They have a task before them.

We are offering now to send The Guide to any address in Canada till the end of the year for 50 cents. At the various gatherings to meet the manufacturers' "Made-in-Canada" train there will be a good opportunity for our friends to secure subscribers to The Guide. One thousand new subscribers added to The Guide list will do more to forward the cause of the organized farmers than will the visit of the "Made-in-Canada" train.

The loss of the Titanic has not affected the volume of ocean traffic; every liner that comes across the Atlantic has its cabins full. The extra precautions that are being taken as a result of this disaster will make an ocean liner one of the safest places in the world until immunity from accident again induces a false sense of security.

William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt are engaged in one of the most spectacular wrestling matches ever pulled off. It would not be surprising if the result would see one of their Democratic opponents in the White House.

"Cheap money for farmers" would be a strong plank in the platform of any political party in Canada.



# The Prospector

By S. A. WHITE

All summer Redmond had prospected the northern wilds of Nipissing and Algoma in the vicinity of Moose River. He frequented the route of the canoe express which carries the Moose Factory packet from Temiskaming to James Bay, because the travelling was slightly less arduous in its wake. He was satisfied that the formation of diabase and conglomerate corresponded with the newly-discovered district around Larder Lake and the Montreal River, and he hoped to strike something big. Yet success seemed not at all ready to form a chance acquaintance in the wilderness, and the fickle goddess placed no outcroppings where his toes would hit or where his axe head would graze when he chopped wood for his campfire at nights and hewed a path through the tamarac reach of a new portage.

In August he came to Poste Du Croix, and there he obtained some fresh supplies, lingering a day or so where he could sleep in peace, free from the black-fly's menace, and the blood-thirsty tune of the giant mosquito. The Poste interested him. The picturesque setting, with its virile life, was the embodiment of the breezy, fascinating, northern fiction that had come his way. The quaint, old Scotch factor was there with his obstinate way his shrewd business head and his ancient stories of the great north-land still in lease to the greatest company that civilization or the lone stretches ever knew. The hardy voyageurs and the ruddy-cheeked French-Canadian maids were there—as well as the black-cassocked priest, Father Laconde. The factor's book upon the desk in the trading room of the log store told strange tales of cautious and riotous sons of the trapper brotherhood; there were huge accounts with long entries showing mighty bales to the debit of some; there were records extending over the space of many years to the credit of others; and there showed, besides, the unclosed accounts of those who had left Poste Du Croix never to return. Some of these records told tales of how the men concerned had fallen victims to the hunger of the wilderness, to the dread power of storms and floods, or to unknown catastrophes. Some names, too, had no footnote of explanation—nothing but a smudge of black as a sombre token. Of these the factor spoke only in a quiet corner, and the tale, although as black as the name—smudge, had always the scarlet stain of blood running through it. Redmond came in frequently to Poste Du Croix after that first visit. He has found a promising district with good indications about ten miles up Riviere Delarde, a tributary of the Moose. Soon it began to be whispered about that this graduate of a southern mining school visited Poste Du Croix for other reasons than to procure fresh supplies. Certainly, he remained longer than was necessary to obtain the articles of which he was in need, and the inhabitants of the settlement knew very well how fair was the face of the queen of all their maids.

Lucille Bleauvelt's countenance was sweet and beautiful as a painter's conception of the Virgin Mary. Her braided hair was long and dark as the inky mists that waved of a spring night from the swollen rivers of the north. Underneath the raven tresses her eyes looked out like two deep, dark forest pools by which a man must be loved before he can be blessed with any fathoming insight.

Lucille's parents were both dead, and

she lived with her father's brother, Ravonne Bleauvelt. Her two brothers, Francois and Gabriel, were also in the Hudson's Bay Company's employ at Poste Du Croix.

While Garry Redmond came often to the settlement, no one saw him with Lucille in the street, or at the factor's house, which was a sort of public place where men and maids were wont to gather for merry conversation or open flirtation, or even at the log store, where every inhabitant met every other inhabitant at some time during the day-space. Lucille was timid, and love was so new! She had no wish to share her wondrous secret with curious gossips by laying her actions open to observation. Her whim was to let them know nothing, and what they whispered was surmised.

But in the silence of the enchanted summer nights the canoe used to float like a leaf across the liquid silver that the

tooth for a glance inside the locket, but Lucille met hints and chaff with equal serenity and guarded her love the better.

Many a black-eyed voyageur cast revengeful looks upon the prospector because he had captured a prize more precious than silver or gold and because he had conquered where they had failed; but the tall son of Anak had a pair of huge shoulders, clear blue eyes and a fighting chin, so they went on their way, for they knew they might stir up a demon which would crush even their own sinewed frames.

The first frosts bit into the northland like steel. Poste Du Croix assumed an air of industrious preparation for the fur-trading season. Everywhere bustle and excitement prevailed. The trappers went out with their woodcraft equipments to take toll of the forest depths; the factor squared all old accounts as much as possible and made his books ready for

prospectors do. He stayed on at Poste Du Croix, noting with satisfaction that Lucille grew gayer and more beautiful with his near presence.

The days of the wild, free, open life on ridge or frozen stream were joyous ones. The nights before Ravonne Bleauvelt's fireplace were very dear, and the old man knew instinctively of a bond which joined the hearts of those on either side his chair. When Redmond was gone—he boarded with the factor—the uncle would touch the locket upon Lucille's neck and smile knowingly. Rings were not to be had for the buying in Poste Du Croix, and Ravonne's keen eyes had noticed that there was an empty cross-link hanging from Redmond's watch-chain.

## II.

The drifts of the choked ravine grew blue. A fragrant mist exhaled from tree-trunks strangely dark. The pond-ices sagged in the centre.

Poste Du Croix knew the signs. The inhabitants understood that lake and river would presently be unfettered. They watched for the emerald flash of winging mallards and honking phalanxes of a bigger breed pointing straight as a compass needle for James Bay. MacBane, the factor, stood outside the store and observed the steam rising from the cracks of the logs. He sniffed the spring air, and trained his field-glasses on the raw-backed ridge which shut out the vista of Delarde Valley. All the trappers were in with their furs, excepting the Bleauvelt brothers. They had a habit of pressing the season to the very end and riding in on tumultuous spring floods with their canoes piled high with trophies. It was a dangerous habit, and men less skilful and daring would have lost the cargoes nine times out of ten. Yet, on this occasion they had not taken their canoes upon their toboggans to the line of huts up the Delarde. They promised to be in before the forest-trails gave way, with their snowshoes on their feet and weighty sleds dragging behind. Another thing troubled MacBane! The Moose Factory packet had not come up from Temiskaming, although it was a week overdue. He feared something had happened Mangard Gironne, the stalwart tripper—the wilderness postman whose advent to the company's stands occasioned such rejoicing by bringing in news of "le Grand Pays." The factor swung his glasses alternately between the ridges and the big bend of the Moose River along which the trail from the southward posts wound like a dirty-colored snake, but all attempts to

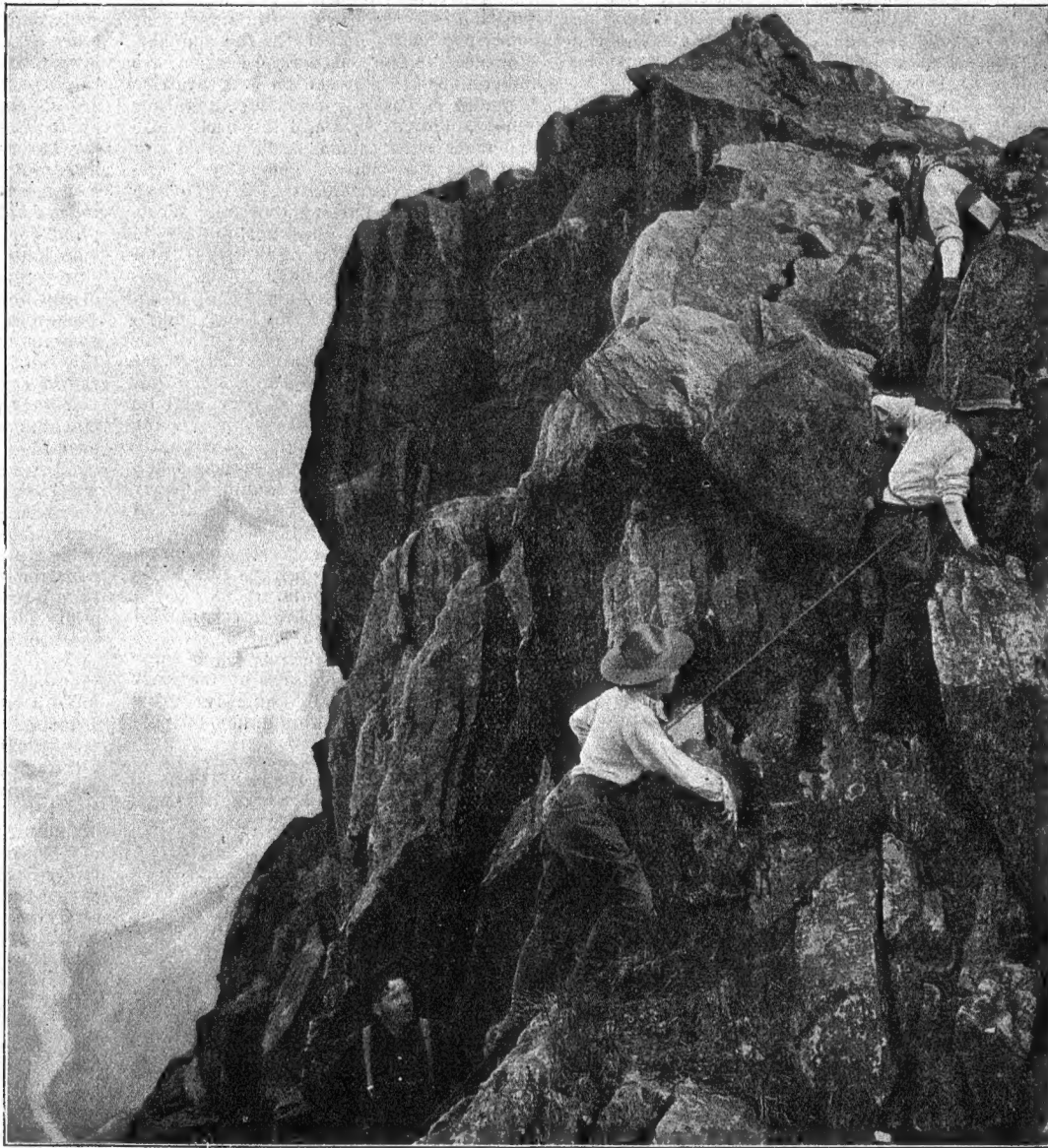
pick up trudging figures were vain. Nothing stirred but the rifts of snow sliding with a sudden swish from the ravine edges to the brown gullies beneath. There was no sign of the coming of the tripper or of the return of the Bleauvelt brothers.

"A-weel," sighed MacBane, as he dropped the glasses in his pocket and turned to old Ravonne standing in the door. "A-weel, I doot not but the young fules may stay ben till the snow melts, an' aiblins raft in their furs when the flood gangs doon. They dinna have ony sense!"

Ravonne shook his head in smiling contradiction of MacBane's testy complaint.

"Non, M'sieu Rodereek," he replied, "Francois et Gabriel—ils reviendront

Continued on Page 17



Mountain Climbing at Glacier, B.C.; two of the climbers are women

great moon spilled on Moose River through the pine tops, and only the soft-voiced whip-poor-wills and the drinking fawns heard the words that were whispered and the vows that were sealed.

Lucille's father had been a famous trapper, and a man of careful living. He had sent the girl to a residential school in Ottawa upon the mother's death, but he did not live long enough after her return to enjoy the fruits of her superior education.

Pneumonia, or, as the wilderness dwellers term it,—the "fever of cold"—claimed his mighty body for its prey.

So the months of the warm season sped on, and Lucille's dream grew sweeter. At her snow-white throat there was a splash of gold which had not been there before Garry Redmond's coming.

The jealous girls, like Marie Lesoir and Narcisse Verome, would have given a

the entries of rich fur bales which must soon come in; the women stitched leggings and gauntlets for the iron winter.

Francois and Gabriel Bleauvelt journeyed forth into the Delarde Valley, a distance of twenty miles, to a log cabin, which was the first stage of their winter's hunt. The uncle, Ravonne, grown too aged for the chase, acted as the factor's assistant, and from his knowledge of the trade was invaluable in that capacity.

Francois and Gabriel hoped to bring in their giant loads of peltries by the snow's end, and they had promised Lucille to make Poste Du Croix without fail before the thaw came, for she had whispered a secret to them before they left for the Delarde Valley.

The frosts and snows put an end to Garry Redmond's work on the claims he had staked and he paid off his Indian helper; but he did not go south as most



# Bee-keeping on the Prairies

By G. G. GUNN, Lockport, Man.

The question is often asked, by people who have moved into our prairie sections of Western Canada from the supposedly more favored regions of the East and South, where they have been used to the successful pursuit of this industry, "Can bee-keeping be successfully and profitably carried on on the prairies of Western Canada?" Having had over twenty-five years' experience with an apiary in the province of Manitoba, the climatic and other conditions of which are substantially the same as in the two westward provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is my purpose, in the present brief article, to answer this question, so far as I am able. This I shall, naturally, endeavor to do out of my own experience; for, having travelled over a considerable portion of Saskatchewan, and having some knowledge of the general conditions that prevail in Alberta, I am of the opinion that my own experiences could be duplicated in many districts of these Western provinces.

## Wintering in the Cellar

Naturally, in considering a subject of this kind, one of the first thoughts that rush to the mind of the would-be bee-keeper is that of the winter. "What of the winter?" they say. "How could these Western winters, with their extreme length and severity of frost, affect one's chances of making a success of such an enterprise?" In some parts of the East and South, of course, a slight covering right on the summer stands, or a chaff hive, is all that is necessary for winter protection. Now, so far as Southern Alberta is concerned, I am not prepared to say but that, in certain sheltered locations, this method of wintering might prove quite successful. In the major portions of both Saskatchewan and Alberta, I have no hesitation in saying that it would not do at all. Here in Manitoba, I have known of bees being successfully wintered in trenches dug in the garden, roofed over and covered with straw and earth; the general practice, however, is to winter in a cellar, and this method, while involving a certain amount of labor, in putting in and taking out the bees, is found to be most satisfactory. All the requirements for such a wintering quarter is that the cellar should be dry, dark, well ventilated and kept a few degrees above frost. I have always wintered mine in the basement of my house, and I think my experience in wintering has been quite as satisfactory as that of the average bee-keeper in Ontario or the States to the South. I am always careful to keep my cellar well ventilated, so as to be free from damp and mould. This ventilating is done by means of a small pipe leading up into the pipe of one of the heating stoves above. In this way, the draft through the pipe keeps up a constant circulation of air, and so draws all the foul air from the bees.

## Need Plenty of Food

To winter them successfully, it is necessary to prepare the bees for winter during September while the days are warm, so that each hive is seen to have ample food for the long winter months, twenty to thirty pounds, according to the number of bees that are in it. When winter comes, say about the first of November, they should be put in their cellar, and, just as soon as all the snow is gone in the spring, and warm weather is assured, they should be taken out and put on their old stands. On account of the long winter, it is well to get them out of winter quarters just as soon as it seems safe. See that they have some food, and clean away all the mould and dirt that may have gathered in the hive bottoms and on the combs during the winter. If possible, it is better still to transfer them into clean, dry hives. And, last, but not least, see that each hive has a good queen, for on this depends all the success of the season.

For some time after the bees are taken out and placed on their summer stands, it will be necessary to look over

them more or less frequently, and to build up any weak hives that may be among them. With us in Manitoba the swarming season commences about the first of June, any swarms coming in May being regarded as especially early. Swarms coming about this time will build up into strong colonies by mid-summer, and will themselves swarm if allowed, and will often store as much surplus as the parent hive. My experience here with swarming has been that one or more swarms can be counted on for each colony, during the season, and yet the honey production of the apiary be in no way interfered with. It will be found advantageous, however, to curtail swarming to a certain extent if honey production is the object in view. This can be done very easily by swarming artificially, and always keeping well ahead of the increase of the hive with empty frames and bodies. I frequently have my hives, the eight-frame Langstroth being used, built up six storeys high before the end of the season. My aim is always to keep so far ahead of the bees as to have "plenty of room at the top" for further expansion.

## Face Morning Sun

The location of the apiary, here as elsewhere, is of no little importance. I have always had mine located in a

of our Western prairie provinces, is the question of "pasture," or supply of honey-producing flowers in the summer. What about the pasturage? Are there sufficient wild flowers on our prairies to make it possible for bees to gather honey sufficient to make it worth while to bother with them? And I must say that this question is generally a discourager to the uninitiated. To the casual observer passing over our Western prairies, there does not appear to be a superabundance of flowers from which to produce honey. This, however, is very largely only in seeming. With the exception of the bare, bunch-grass prairies of certain parts of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where there is no timber or shelter for miles, and where bees could not very well be made a success in any case on account of the high winds that continually sweep over them, there is just as much natural pasture to be found in our Western provinces as in any part of the Dominion. Wild flowers are abundant all over the West, and many of the indigenous species are not to be despised as honey plants.

Moreover, where the natural wild flower is found to be scarce, it is a very simple matter to introduce some of the famous honey plants of the East and South that will quickly grow wild and supply an abundance of pas-



Apiary of G. G. Gunn at Lockport, Man.



A Successful Bee-yard on the farm of William McLeod near Norgate Siding, Man.

spot well sheltered with trees, having an exposure to the south and east, with the doors of the hives facing the latter quarter. In this way they get the benefit of the early morning sun; and, in the cooler days of the autumn, the same advantage from the south; while, at all seasons, our chilling north winds are prevented from blowing upon them. If the plan of simply setting the hives on small blocks on the ground is followed, which is the one I have always followed myself, it will be necessary to keep all grass and weeds cut away from about them, which might hinder the bees from working, or tend to keep the hives damp during rainy weather. Of equal importance with that of wintering, to the would-be bee-keeper

ture, if they are just given a chance. All that is necessary is to get a few pounds of seed of the common Sweet Clover (*Mililotus Alba*) and scatter them in any waste corner of the farm, along the roadside, or, especially, along the banks of any stream that may be in your neighborhood, and, in a very short time, there will be plenty of pasture for any number of bees. Another excellent honey plant that rapidly spreads itself, in a similar way, in waste places, is the common White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*), the seed of which may be got for a few cents from any seedsman. These plants, which produce the finest quality of honey, are perfectly hardy throughout the West; and, as I know from my own experience, will if scat-

tered around a little, soon solve the pasture problem in any locality. Only a few years ago, in this district, i.e., the Red River north of Winnipeg, we were entirely dependent upon the wild plants and had none of these; now we have not only acres upon acres of the small white, but an abundance of the Sweet Clover also, growing from six to eight feet in height and producing a crop of the finest honey in the market. These plants, I may say, we were not even under the necessity of sowing; they came to us like any other wild weed; and now I would be quite justified in labelling my honey "Pure White Clover." What has taken place here, I am confident can be repeated in many other parts of the West.

## Quality Excellent

I am often asked by people from the Eastern provinces as to the quality of the honey we produce in this Western country; and, in view of what I have just said, my answer can easily be guessed. In color the honey produced in my apiary can compare favorably with the best Eastern product; and in quality—well, of course, White Clover is White Clover all the world over. In all my twenty-five years as a bee-keeper, I have not had ten customers who did not like my honey; and, on the other hand, I have some customers that I have supplied for over twenty years. To some who have moved to British Columbia I ship regularly each season. The bulk of my honey I dispose of to the leading grocer in Winnipeg; and, as a further commentary on quality, I may say that the only difficulty I have with him is that I cannot give him enough.

This brings us to the question of a market, which is really sufficiently answered in the last few remarks just made. In this Western country, where we have to import all these luxuries, there is no trouble to dispose of all the honey we can produce, and at a good price. And what is true of the Winnipeg district, I have no doubt, will be found true of the rest of Western Canada. The difficulty is not to dispose of the product but to supply the demand.

## Money in Bees

To a certain extent, the success of an enterprise is measured by the amount of money that can be made out of it; and, although some people go into bee-keeping simply for the novelty and pleasure, the majority of us go into it for the amount of hard cash we can make out of the business. Of course, we all, entirely irrespective of dividends, derive a certain amount of pleasure from studying the ways of this most wonderful insect; and, I may add, that it is only those who do, who can hope in the end to make a success of it financially, either here in the West or anywhere else. But I would give it as my opinion that, judging from my own experience, there is no reason why any person living in any of our Western provinces, where it is sufficiently sheltered, should not be able to keep bees and make good money out of them.

With regard to this question of the profitableness or non-profitableness of bee-keeping in the West, I may, in closing, be pardoned in taking another leaf from the book of my experience. The question is often asked by would-be bee-keepers: "What yield should we get from each hive during the season?"—a rather hard question to answer in a general way, as it all depends on the season. Bee-keeping is just like any other agricultural calling that is dependent on the weather. Some years, when all the elements are favorable, the yield is good; others, when the weather is adverse, it shares the fate of other crops. What I count a fair average return from each hive (spring count), in my own apiary, is one swarm of new bees and one hundred pounds of extracted honey. If the spring is extra early, and bees rather than honey is the aim, one may get two swarms from

Continued on Page 10



## Hail Insurance in Saskatchewan

One of the important matters dealt with by the Saskatchewan Legislature in their recent session, was the necessity for providing compensation to farmers whose crops were damaged by hail; important, because for years past all three of the grain growing Provinces have been seeking for a satisfactory solution that would provide relief to the victims of this climatic scourge.

The former Hail Insurance Act, passed by the old Territorial Assembly and kept in force during the first term of the Provincial Legislature, was abandoned as hopelessly inadequate. While admitting the excellent motives that conceived it, its practical operation revealed all the weaknesses and evils of government ownership, without any of its benefits, and was becoming so heavy a drain upon the public finances that it had ceased to be in the true sense an insurance scheme, and had become a distribution of public funds on a principle admittedly indefensible. Its repeal brought into the Province a number of private companies catering for hail insurance business, and while no serious charge has been made against any of them, they have not been able to impress the farmers generally as offering a permanent solution of the difficulty.

The farmers' dissatisfaction found vigorous expression in the Grain Growers' Convention at Prince Albert in 1910 and again at Regina in 1911; at these gatherings there was a general discussion, the central idea being that a general tax should be imposed, and finally this idea was accepted subject to modification by the tax being only put into force where a majority of the settlers approved it.

### Placed Before Government

Some time before the session of the Legislature opened, a statement embodying the scheme of the Grain Growers was written out by J. E. Paynter and submitted to the Saskatchewan Government. The Government's attitude towards it was sympathetic, and the Bill prepared by them and passed through the Legislature was framed along the lines approved by the Grain Growers. It is worth noting when a good deal is being said and written about Direct Legislation, that the value of this principle has been recognized by the Saskatchewan Government. In the session of 1911 the measure dealing with the elevator question was printed and distributed among the delegates to the Grain Growers' Convention, at that time holding its meetings in Regina, and the approval of the Grain Growers' was sought and received previous to the Bill being proceeded with in the assembly. The same thing happened in connection with the Hail Bill during the recent session, and the anxiety manifested by the Government to secure the co-operation of those most interested in these important legislative measures is worthy of commendation.

### Rests with the People

The new act makes provision for the general taxation of all farm lands, but will not go into effect as an Act covering the whole of the Province; its adoption being decided by the voluntary act of the people themselves. The unit of action will be the Rural Municipality or Local Improvement District. The council of either of these bodies is empowered to submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers within the limits of its district, or if the council fails to act, on a petition from 25% of the ratepayers, the council must prepare and submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers. If the by-law is approved by a majority of the votes polled, the district becomes a Hail district, and the power given by the act becomes a part of the authority of the council, exactly as it would be if it were a part of the Rural Municipality or Local Improvements Acts. It is a condition of the act that it shall not go into force until twenty-five districts, or more, shall have by vote declared their approval. The purpose of this is to have a sufficiently

large area included in the scheme to distribute the risk beyond the likely effect of any single storm.

### Pasture Land Exempt

When the twenty-five districts have adopted the by-law they will become a united Hail District. They will have authority to tax all land other than government land four cents per acre in their several districts; but it is provided that land owned or occupied by a resident ratepayer surrounded by a legal fence and used entirely for pasture may, by a written notice served on the local secretary prior to the first of May, be withdrawn from the operation of the act. In the same way any resident homesteader who has under cultivation less than twenty-five acres may also withdraw from the operation of the act, and by so doing will not be subject to the tax or share in the compensation granted.

### Commission Government

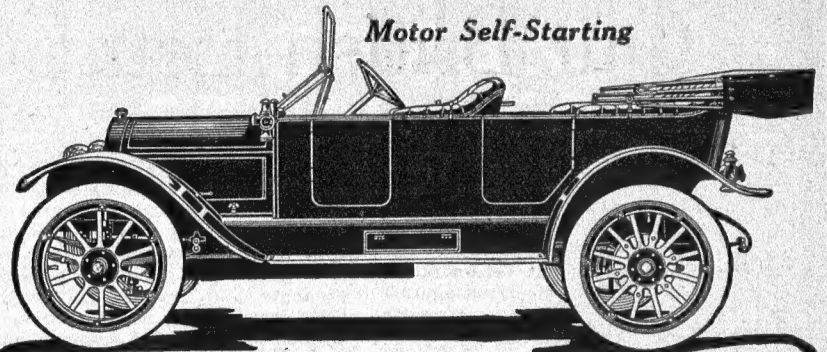
The administration of the Act is entrusted to a Commission of three who will not have a settled stipend but a per diem allowance; one will be chosen by the Government, the other two being selected by the Districts in the manner following: The Chairmen of all the Councils will meet in convention and then elect their two Commissioners who will be appointed by the Government. At their first meeting the Councillors will elect one man for one year and one for two years, and thereafter one each year, so making the election for a term of two years. The Commissioner chosen by the Government will hold office during pleasure, thus making the position permanent. The Commission will have control of the assessment up to four cents per acre, and will give compensation of five cents for every one per cent of damage per acre sustained, or in case of total loss, five dollars per acre, but no compensation will be allowed for any loss less than ten per cent. Should there not be sufficient funds provided to pay up all claims by the four cents per acre tax, a pro rata distribution will be made. The Commissioners will have complete control of that most difficult of all hail insurance matters, namely, the appraisal of losses, for which purpose they will engage inspectors, and make all needful regulations.

### Touches the Speculators

It was contended by some members of the Legislature that four cents per acre would be hopelessly insufficient to provide the compensation contemplated. They pointed out that the Companies which had been operating in the Province have charged from twenty-five cents to thirty cents per acre to provide a compensation of five dollars an acre, and even at that high premium they had barely paid expenses. In reply it was urged that under the new law, not only the cropped land but also the uncropped land was made contributory to the fund, and further all the uncultivated land, this will include land in the hands of non-resident owners who are generally summed up under the term 'speculators'. It was this feature that specially commended the scheme to the Grain Growers. To what extent these features will operate to provide funds sufficient to give full compensation up to the requirements of the Act, experience alone can ascertain. Should the pessimistic outlook of these critics be actually realised, the main principle of the measure will not be affected and further means could easily be devised to raise additional funds.

Good results are expected from the fact that the control of the scheme is removed from partizan politics and will not be open to the complaints made against the former method of Government Hail Insurance that favors were shown—in fact, could not be withheld from friends of the Government, to whom it was stated compensation was often given for bogus damages.

Whether the new law should prove a successful remedy for what is admittedly a terrible evil, it is impossible to say for certain, it is in the nature of things an experiment. In the meantime it is not intended to interfere in any way with the different companies who have been, and are still, doing business in the Province.



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G. G. G.



# Our British Letter

London, Eng., April 12.—In many of our churches and chapels on Easter Sunday grateful congregations sang praises for the welcome news, so long delayed, that the coal strike was at last at an end. When my last letter was sent off we were still in doubt. The miners, by a majority of 42,998 out of a total vote of 445,024 had declared against resuming work. On the strength of these figures the Executive Committee, by only a small majority, decided to recommend that the men should return to the mines, on the ground that a two-thirds majority was necessary for continuing the strike. This recommendation, however, had to be submitted to the national conference, called for Saturday, April 6. To the great relief of the nation a very decisive and favorable vote was given. It was known that there was a very strong feeling on the part of a large number of the men that the mines should not be reopened until the district boards had decided the matter of the minimum wages for the various localities. Wiser counsels however prevailed, and intense satisfaction was experienced when it was found that the recommendation of the executive had been approved by a majority of nearly 4 to 1, the actual figures being 450,000 for, 125,000 against, majority for 325,000; for this purpose each card counted 1,000 votes. Telegrams were at once sent off to the various districts in the following words: "Inform workmen that the Federation has today decided that the strike is to terminate, and workmen are to resume work on Tuesday next." A few of the malcontents may hold out for a time, but practically the great coal strike of 1912 is over, and many are saying very devoutly: "Thank God for that."

## The Gloomy Dean

A most amazing exception to the general tone of the pulpit references on Easter Sunday was found in the case of Dean Inge, whose utterances on a recent occasion had already earned for him the title of "The Gloomy Dean." Preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral he used these words: "Our present industrial trouble is not a bare claim for justice preferred by the down-trodden poor. The men's claims for justice are an earnest of revolutionary war waged for the sake of the spoil. Men in masses are nearly always guided by selfish interests. Moral considerations do not touch them:

"The good old rule  
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power;  
And they should keep who can."

What an impossible man for a preacher of the gospel of peace! One is really tempted to apply a stronger adjective to the dean than the one quoted above. What a pleasure to turn to the case of a humble local preacher who occupied the pulpit at Kilburn Methodist chapel, Mr. W. E. Harvey, M.P., financial secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' association. He referred to the great joy all must feel that Eastertide had seen a peaceful settlement of the greatest industrial disturbance which history had yet recorded. The strike is over! But what a bill to pay. One estimate, and perhaps all things considered not a greatly exaggerated one, is that it has cost in all twenty-five million pounds, say in your currency about \$125,000,000. And the pity of it is that granting the strike was justified or even that it had to come in order to secure a satisfactory settlement; even then the cost might so easily have been so much less. If only the masters had been willing to accept the principle of the minimum wage without legislation; or again, if only the men had been satisfied as soon as this principle had been secured by law, how much loss and suffering might have been avoided. On the other hand, how grateful we should be that all the parties concerned should, under such trying circumstances, have behaved so well. Reference has already been made to the absence of excesses which have so often accompanied strikes; the men have exercised great self-restraint. One also gladly recognizes the friendly way in which the owners have met the men

in conference. And last, but not least, the patience manifested by the public generally in spite of the loss and inconvenience inevitably suffered by them.

The pessimists are telling us already that matters are only patched up; the appetite of the wolves is only whetted. God grant they may be proved false prophets, and that all involved may have learned the needed lessons. The miners' leaders have scarcely added to their credit, owing to more than one false move, especially the failure to give the men a clear lead in the matter of the ballot just taken. On the other hand, even many of the prime minister's most sturdy opponents admit that he has emerged from the struggle with reputation very greatly enhanced.

## Ulstermen's Demonstration

The two most notable events of this week have been the Anti-Home Rule demonstration at Belfast on Tuesday, and the introduction of the Home Rule Bill by Mr. Asquith on Thursday.

The former was certainly very imposing; whether it was equally impressive is a matter as to which opinions widely differ; the stage management was too evident; that weeks of preparation, including military drill, had been involved is well known to everybody, and on the eventful day 100,000 members of Orange lodges and Unionist clubs (who, it was said, had been asked to wear bowler hats and to avoid intoxicants) formed in procession four abreast, which took three hours to pass a given point. No one of course denies that many of those present were fully convinced that all the evils predicted will certainly follow the introduction of Home Rule, and these no doubt joined very sincerely and devoutly in the opening ceremony in connection with the monster meeting at which Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, was the chief speaker. The ceremony consisted of a special prayer by the Lord Primate, the reading of the forty-sixth Psalm, beginning: "God is our refuge and strength," and the hymn: "O God Our Help In Ages Past." Sir

Edward Carson, the leader of the Irish Unionist party, presented Mr. Bonar Law with an address, and then invited him "in the presence of this our nation to shake hands over this question." This was so dramatically performed that the Daily Mail rather unkindly declared that it would have brought down any house. A few extracts from Mr. Law's speech may be given: "They knew the Home Rule Bill would represent the views not of the men on the treasury benches, but of the men who kept them there." Does not Mr. Law know that some of the members of the government have consistently advocated Home Rule for the last twenty-six years? Later on he said: "At the last election there was a conspiracy of silence which left from the electors the vital issue. The government had turned the House of Commons into a market-place where everything was bought and sold in order to maintain their party in office for a few months longer." Mr. Law knows very well that the first of these statements is absolutely untrue; and the second is of course merely clap-trap, for only on a political platform, or for party purposes would Mr. Law accuse the prime minister and his colleagues of such treacherous and dishonorable conduct.

## Home Rule or Protection

And what is his alternative for the bill? A change in the fiscal system, in other words, tariff reform, or in one word protection. Which reminds me of an item in this week's "Truth" which I hope is correct: "Protectionists in all countries still like to argue that the foreigner pays the duty. Mr. R. L. Borden, the Canadian prime minister, is now aware that it isn't so. He has just imported a Windsor uniform, also a cocked hat and a sword. Before he could get them through the customs house at Ottawa he had to pay nearly eighty pounds in duties—duties enacted in the tariff to protect Canadian manufacturers of Windsor uniforms and cocked hats from the pauper labor of London."

The first reading of the Home Rule Bill is too important a matter for the fag end of my letter; that must wait till next week, when all being well I can give the result which is expected on Tuesday.

W. W.

## Bee-keeping on the Prairies

Continued from Page 8

each. Bees in this country are worth \$10 a colony, and all my extracted honey I sell readily at fifteen cents a pound and upwards; so the intending bee-keeper can easily figure out, on this basis, the probable profits.

## Seasons Affect Results

Now, while my experience has proven to me that there is good money to be made in bees, and a ready market for their produce, I do not wish any reader of this article to run away with the idea that it is all success and no failure; for while, in most years, they have, with me, proven a success, I have had other years in which they have proven just the reverse. These latter, however, I am glad to say, have been few in comparison. Bee-keeping is very much like farming; too dry a season is not good for them, neither is a too wet one. While keeping bees I also grow all kinds of grain, and my experience has been that the honey crop has proven more of a sure thing than did the grain crop; and, what is better still, the price has always been good; for no matter what the season is like, the honey crop, even though it may be a small one, is invariably excellent in quality, and, as a result, the price is always good, for, so far, we have no honey combines to keep the price down.

As a finishing word, I will just give the experience of two different years in my apiary. These, of course, are the two extremes. I have given the happy medium elsewhere. A few years ago the summer was very dry, and out of each hive (spring count) all that I got was one swarm and about twenty pounds of honey. However, that same season, the hay and grain crop, in our locality, was also a failure. Last season, my apiary (spring count) averaged one hundred and eighty pounds of choice honey to the hive, and considerably more than doubled itself in the number of colonies.

We may determine not to gather any cherries, and keep our hands sturdily in our pockets, but we can't prevent our mouths from watering.—George Eliot.

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### Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
	220

### Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
	50

### Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
	800

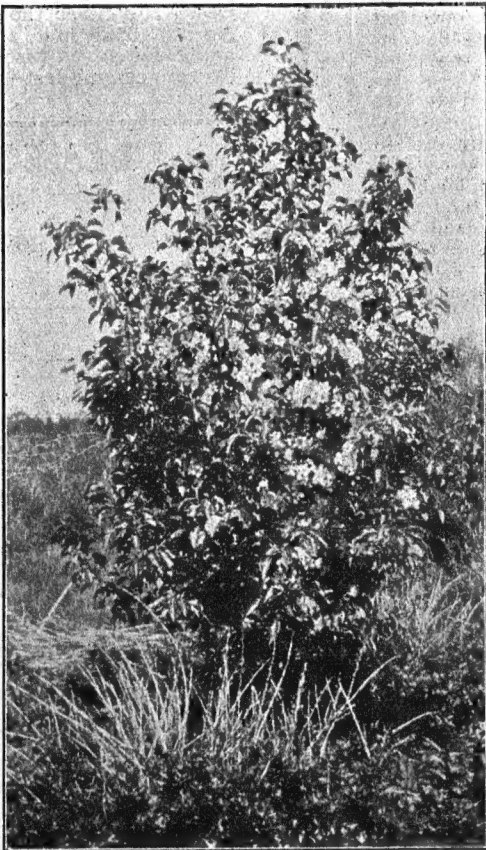
These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

### Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
	66

### Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	124



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## Western Fairs

Most of the local show schedules for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been arranged for the summer and fall of 1912. Following are the lists as already announced by the provincial departments of agriculture or fairs associations:

### Alberta

Circuit 1.—Crossfield, June 21; Calgary, June 28 to July 5; Okotoks, July 17 and 18; Innisfail, July 16 and 17.

Circuit 2.—Macleod, Aug. 1 and 2; Granum, Aug. 6 and 7; Staveland, Aug. 13; Edmonton, Aug. 12 to 17; Lethbridge, Aug. 19 to 24; Medicine Hat, Aug. 26 to 29; Gleichen, Aug. 30 to 31; Langdon, Sept. 3 and 4; Claresholm, Aug. 8 and 9.

Circuit 3.—Ft. Saskatchewan, Sept. 11; Vegreville, Sept. 13; Innisfree, Sept. 17; Vermilion, Sept. 19; Manville, Sept. 20; Kitscoty, Sept. 24; Lloydminster, Sept. 26; Bowden, Oct. 1; Ponoka, Oct. 3 and 4.

Circuit 4.—Wabamun, Sept. 10; Entwistle, Sept. 12; Rexboro, Sept. 18; St. Albert, Sept. 20; Stoney Plain, Sept. 21.

Circuit 5.—Warner, Sept. 10 and 11; Raymond, Sept. 12, 13 and 14; Magrath, Sept. 17 and 18; Cardston, Sept. 20 and 21; Carmangay, Sept. 24 and 25; Taber, Sept. 26 and 27; Nanton, Sept. 30, Oct. 1; Pincher Creek, Oct. 3; Priddis and Millarville, Oct. 4.

Circuit 6.—Sedgewick, Sept. 4; Strome, Sept. 6; Olds, Sept. 11 and 12; Lacombe, Sept. 18 and 19; Cochrane, Sept. 10; Leduc, Sept. 17; Daysland, Sept. 24; Hardisty, Sept. 25 and 26; Wetaskiwin, Sept. 26 and 27; Camrose, Oct. 1 and 2; Provost, Oct. 3; Chauvin, Oct. 4.

Circuit 7.—Milnerton, Sept. 24; Three Hills, Sept. 17 and 18; Alix, Sept. 20; Stettler, Sept. 26 and 27; Swallow, Oct. 1; Didsbury, Oct. 2 and 3; Trochu, Oct. 7 and 8; Castor, Oct. 9 and 10.

Circuit 8.—Edgerton, Sept. 13; Wainwright, Sept. 17; Irma, Sept. 19; Viking, Sept. 24; Holden, Sept. 26; Tofield, Sept. 27.

### Saskatchewan

Gainsboro, July 30; Carnduff, July 31;

Oxbow, Aug. 1; Alameda, Aug. 2; Stoughton, Aug. 6; Arcola, Aug. 7; Francis, Aug. 8; Creelman, Aug. 9.

Regina, July 29 to Aug. 3; Lumsden, Aug. 6 and 7; Bladworth, Aug. 8; Hanley, Aug. 9; Outlook, Aug. 13; Brownlee, Aug. 14.

Herbert, July 23; Mortlach, July 24; Milestone, July 26; Swift Current, July 30 and 31; Maple Creek, Aug. 1 and 2; Moose Jaw, Aug. 6 to 9; Kindersley, July 23; Zealandia, July 24; Luseland, July 26; Vonda, July 30; Humboldt, July 31; Wadena, Aug. 2; Togo, Aug. 6; Canora, Aug. 7; Yorkton, Aug. 8 and 9; Melville, Aug. 13; Punnichy, Aug. 14; Kelliher, Aug. 15; Nokomis, Aug. 16.

Rosthern, Aug. 12 and 13; Prince Albert, Aug. 14 to 18; Melfort, Aug. 19; Carlton District, Aug. 21.

Craik, July 23; Davidson, July 24; Langham, July 26; Perdue, July 30; Asquith, July 31; Unity, Aug. 1; Wilkie, Aug. 2; Saskatoon, Aug. 6 to 9; North Battleford, Aug. 13; Lashburn, Aug. 14; Lloydminster, Aug. 16.

Foam Lake, July 23; Saltcoats, July 24; Churchbridge, July 25; Wynyard, July 26; Elstow, July 30; Strassburg, July 31; Lanigan, Aug. 1; Govan, Aug. 2; Lipton, Aug. 6; Stockholm, Aug. 8; Dubuc, Aug. 9.

Fort Qu'Appelle, July 23; Abernethy, July 25; Sintaluta, July 26; South Qu'Appelle, July 30 and 31; Indian Head, Aug. 1 and 2; Carlyle, Aug. 6; Weyburn, Aug. 7 and 8; Redvers, Aug. 9.

Grenfell, July 29 and 30; Whitewood, July 31; Broadview, Aug. 1 and 2; Moosomin, Aug. 6 and 7; Fairmeade, Aug. 8; Kennedy, Aug. 9; Windthorst, Aug. 13; Wolseley, Aug. 14 and 15; Wapella, Aug. 16.

Tisdale, Sept. 10; Kinistino, Sept. 11; Duck Lake, Sept. 13; Paynton, Sept. 17; Maymont, Sept. 18; Radisson, Sept. 19; Quill Lake, Sept. 24; Watson, Sept. 26.

### Manitoba

Glenboro, July 1; Cypress River, July 9; Morden, July 2 and 3; Carman, July 5 and 6; Miami, July 3 and 4.

Morris, July 3; Emerson, July 4; St. Pierre, July 9.

Wawanesa, July 9; Hartney, July 10; Melita, July 11; Elgin, July 12.

Crystal City, Aug. 1 and 2; Cartwright, Aug. 2 and 3.

Deloraine, July 29 and 30; Pilot Mound, Aug. 5 and 6; Boissevain, Aug. 1 and 2; Manitou, Aug. 6 and 7; Waskada, Aug. 2 and 3; Miniota, Aug. 3; Rivers, July 31; Hamiota, Aug. 1; Rapid City, Aug. 2.

Harding, Aug. 6; Oak River, Aug. 7; Oak Lake, Aug. 1; Elkhorn, Aug. 2.

Sanford, Aug. 1; Swan Lake, July 30; Treherne, July 31; Reston, Aug. 2.

MacGregor, Aug. 7; Gladstone, Aug. 5; Binscarth, Aug. 1; Rossburn, Aug. 2; Russell, Aug. 6 and 7; Birtle, Aug. 8; Shoal Lake, Aug. 7; Strathclair, Aug. 9.

Dauphin, Aug. 6 and 7; Roblin, Aug. 8; Gilbert Plains, Aug. 8 and 9; Swan River, Aug. 5 and 6.

Plumas, Aug. 8 and 9; Kelwood, Oct. 10 and 11; McCreary, Oct. 9 and 10; St. Jean, Oct. 1; Ste. Rose, Oct. 2.

Minnedosa, July 18 and 19; Carberry, July 4 and 5; Virden, July 30 and 31; Souris, July 31 and Aug. 1 and 2.

Headingley, Sept. 13; Kildonan, Sept. 12; Woodlands, No. 2, Sept. 26; Beausejour, Sept. 27 and 28.

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### ALFALFA

Garton's Selected, \$28.00 per 100 lbs. Montana, \$25.00.

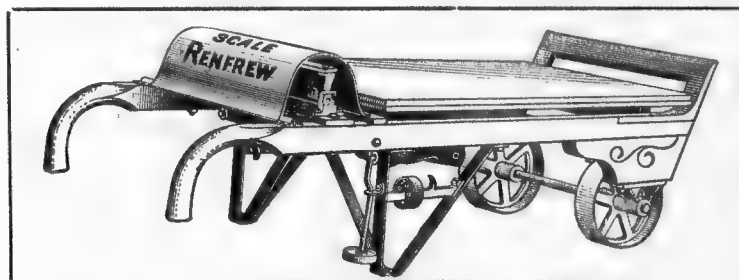
Write for catalogue and prices; also special quotations on carload lots of pedigreed seed.

### GARTON'S SEEDS SATISFY

Wm. S. Simpson, Larchmont Farm, Glenbryan, Sask., writes, under date of April 12, as follows: "As you know, I have made tests of a number of varieties of Alfalfa, and here let me say that out of Turkestan, Ontario, Western, Grimm's and your Hardy Alfalfa, the plot of Hardy Alfalfa was the only one to come through the winter O.K."

Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 255 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

## "Wheel the Scale to What You Want to Weigh"



A Necessity to Every Farmer

## The "Renfrew" Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale

Guaranteed by Government Inspection

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Please send me, free of charge, booklet, "The Profit in the Last Ounce."

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION

Open Letter to Premier Roblin from the President of the League

Hon. R. P. Roblin.

My Dear Mr. Roblin.—

At the recent banquet in the Royal Alexandra Hotel you are reported to have made a somewhat vicious attack on those who advocate the reform called Direct Legislation. An officer of the Direct Legislation League may I be permitted to say how much we appreciate the fact that you felt called upon to give our cause such public notice, for while we are fully aware that this great reform is making most rapid headway, we were not aware that its impact had already been so powerfully felt by the Honorable Premier of this province. Our only regret is that a man of your political acumen should have placed yourself so squarely in the path of progress, and denounced all those as "demagogues" and "conspirators" who "sometimes by open and heroic assaults, again by mining and sapping and subterranean methods attempt to create discontent and bring discredit upon law and institutions as we have them and thereby seek to undermine the British constitution and British liberty, and who for thirty pieces of silver would sell King, country and even themselves." That is rather a bold and serious charge to make against thousands of Canadian citizens in this province who heretofore and even now think they are perhaps as good British subjects as yourself, and who challenge you to produce one iota of evidence to support your undignified, and may I say, wholly unwarranted statements.

Our meetings have been openly advertised, discussion invited and every endeavor has been made to give this question of Direct Legislation the widest publicity. We have purposely courted publicity, for with a good cause that is our strongest weapon. Appeals have come from Grain Growers' associations, Farmers' picnics, church organizations and other bodies all over this province, for speakers on this subject, and the almost unanimous approval of Direct Legislation by voters of every political complexion is a most stimulating and cheering indication of the sanity and popularity of our cause.

When a delegation from our league waited on you officially a little over a year ago, you informed us that as far as you were concerned you had not studied the merits of Direct Legislation and were consequently unfamiliar with its principles except in a general way, but you advised us to go ahead and educate the public of this province, and if our cause was good it would win out in the end. In view of this advice it is somewhat amazing to find you now denouncing as agitators and demagogues seeking to undermine the British constitution and to destroy British liberty, those who followed faithfully your advice.

Let me point out that the Initiative and Referendum is already in operation in Australia, a British dominion; that it has been in operation in Switzerland, one of the best governed countries in the world, for over fifty years; that it is in constant operation to a limited extent in our municipal life, and is freely acknowledged to be the greatest safeguard we have against extravagant expenditure; that it is in opera-

tion in every banking, loan and other business corporation whose management is under a responsible and representative board of directors; that at least ten states of the American Union have put it into operation, while many others are in process of doing so. Not only that but in the last general election in Great Britain Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader, pledged his party to the policy of submitting to a referendum the fiscal policy. A bill to provide for the introduction of the Referendum into the British system of government was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Balfour of Burleigh and was very largely supported. Even our own Dominion premier, the Right Honorable R. L. Borden, proposed while in opposition, and since coming into power has promised a referendum on the naval policy of Canada. Very recently in the Ontario legislature the Hon. Adam Beck, also a staunch Conservative, introduced a bill to the effect that the granting of all public franchises should be contingent on the approval of the people by means of a referendum.

Even you, Mr. Roblin, made use of the Referendum only a few years ago to kill the temperance prohibition bill of the Honorable Hugh John Macdonald, while more recently when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in power you proposed that the Boundary question should be submitted "directly to the people of this province for their consideration and decision on the principle of the Initiative and Referendum." Further, in this very province the local option law embodies the principles of the Initiative and Referendum.

To show further that the heaven is working it may be mentioned that our league has been requested to organize a campaign of education in the province of Saskatchewan, while the Alberta legislature has taken the lead of all the provinces by unanimously passing a resolution at the last session favoring the introduction of the Initiative and Referendum.

It may be interesting to you, Sir, to know that the Conservative organization of Alberta has, as one of its officials recently wrote us, accepted Direct Legislation, "lock, stock and barrel," as a plank in its platform. Thus this very sane and wholesome principle of allowing the people by direct vote to settle any or all questions of great importance when they desire so to do, is gaining momentum daily and your attempt to stay the waves of this great reform will be as futile as those of the ancient Saxon king who commanded the ocean waves to retire, but all in vain.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that we, a democratic people believing fully in the sovereignty of the people should elect our parliamentary representatives for four or five years without a single check over them during all that time. No man in Canada would be foolish enough to give such unlimited power to the manager of his business. While holding him responsible for the general management he would still reserve the right to veto any unwise act and the right to institute any reform he, the owner, might desire. Why should the people not have exactly the same control over the managers of our provincial business?

Because we have no check whatever over our legislature the most vicious

legislation has frequently become law. Corporations have secured valuable franchises which never should have been given, the most extravagant expenditures have been indulged in and the people's rights ignored.

It is proposed by Direct Legislation that this weakness in our constitution shall be repaired. By the Referendum it is proposed that when a substantial percentage of the electors by petition request the government to refer any proposed law to a popular vote, they shall be compelled to do so. By the Initiative it is proposed that when a substantial percentage of the electors by petition ask for specific legislation the legislature shall either pass such legislation or declining the responsibility themselves shall submit it to a vote of the electors, and on their approval it shall become law.

By these means the electors would have a constant check over the government, thus insuring against unwise or vicious legislation and also insuring to the people whatever legislation they might desire but which they are now powerless to secure. Under this system our legislators would be still responsible for the great mass of ordinary legislation, while the final power would rest with the people to be used whenever they so desire.

Under Direct Legislation many questions of great moment and pressing for solution, such for instance as compulsory education, would be settled, which now remain unsettled owing to the fact that governments will not, owing to certain influence assume the responsibility. Corporations would not be able to secure legislation against the interests of the people. Legislatures and legislators could not be influenced or purchased to enact vicious legislation as they would be powerless to "deliver the goods."

Governments would be much more responsive to the people's wishes. Members of parliament who might be dishonest could not indulge their inclinations while honest members would be fortified and temptation largely removed.

Best of all, great questions would be settled on their merits, aside from the baneful influence of partyism, as each voter would vote, not as now for the man, but for men and measures, independently, just as is done at present in our municipal elections. Thus an elector could indulge his party feelings to the fullest extent by voting for his party candidate, and at the same time give his best judgment on each question that might be submitted for his approval. How much more intelligent this would be than as things are now. Nor would it, as some fear, become a weapon frequently used. Legislation would provide that a Referendum could only be taken say once in two years, except at a general election, while the very fact of the people having this power would be the strongest factor against its frequent use.

In conclusion, Mr. Roblin, this very healthy legislation is coming, and I believe at no distant date, and without disrupting the British Empire or destroying the British constitution, but by a process of constitutional evolution in strict harmony with British principles. While I admire the British constitution perhaps as fully as you, yet I think no one would claim it to be perfect, and this is attested by the many changes frequently made in it by the Mother of Parliaments, many of them, such as that of last year when the House of Lords was shorn of great power, being very radical in their nature. It is becoming more and more evident to advanced statesmen and to the people at large that our elected representatives have failed too often to represent those by whom they were elected, and that therefore this principle of Direct Legislation is an imperative necessity in order that the people may rule and secure to themselves the greatest measure of British liberty.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

J. N. HUTCHISON, M.D.,

President, Direct Legislation League.  
Winnipeg, April 24, 1912.

## WESTERN SECESSION

Editor, Guide:—There is room for honest difference of opinion as to whether it is better to ignore or to

openly deal with the threat of secession frequently heard through Western Canada. While admitting this, I believe the safer way is to meet it openly. There are to my mind many reasons for opposing the secession movement, but I only propose to deal with a few of these reasons.

First.—The proposal to secede is not practical. The right of dissatisfied members of such a Confederation as the Dominion of Canada to secede is not admitted nor is it likely to be admitted. The failure of the Southern States of the American Union nearly half a century ago pretty well settled that question. There has at times been a strong feeling in some of the Maritime provinces in favor of secession, when no doubt large majorities of the people were favorable to secession, but the movement always came to nothing. We, in the West, claim to be a practical people and if we wish relief from our present difficulties, we should seek it in a practical way.

Second.—The protected and financial interests of Canada, in effect, declared war on us during the last Dominion election campaign and undoubtedly drew first blood. By adopting secession tactics we admit ourselves not merely temporarily but permanently defeated, and I for one am not prepared to admit anything of the kind. I find among the leaders of the farmers' movement in the West many of the pioneers of this country, who in the early days overcame so many obstacles to their progress that I cannot believe they will admit permanent defeat by even those mighty interests, with their methods and their millions. Then, even if we did succeed in forming a separate province or confederation of provinces, the contest between organized wealth on the one hand and labor, whether in the workshop or on the farm, on the other hand, would still be with us. That contest must be fought out by every civilized community in some shape. We need not hope to avoid it by secession or by any other mode of running away from it. Protection in all its shapes and forms is a political religion with those interests. It was because they want protection from outside competition that those interests headed the opposition to Reciprocity. The desire for protection is merely an outcropping of cowardice. The arguments in favor of protection are addressed to the spirit of cowardice in us. There would not be a protective system in any country but for the inherent cowardice in the human heart.

Protection undermines the courage and self-reliance of the protected. We have no reason to look for any great degree of courage in those interests. As protection is their religion, money is their God and their most vulnerable point is their pocketbook. If we make a combined and continuous attack on that point we are sure of victory. The tremendous increase in the wealth and numbers of those connected with the big interests has been to a large extent brought about by their extensive and profitable trade with us. Their future success depends very largely on the amount of our future dealings with them. It is for us to say whether or not we shall continue to deal with those who have done all they can to injure us and to injure our wives and families to serve their own selfish purposes.

Personally, I have heretofore, in purchasing manufactured goods for my farm and elsewhere given a preference to Canadian goods, but I see no reason why I should continue such a policy when the profits made by trade with me are liable to be used to the detriment of myself and those depending on me. The Western farmers have already shown that they can do great things by means of co-operation and concerted action and greater things can be done in the future. We are only just beginning to recognize our strength. By co-operation in buying manufactured articles we can not only procure these things more cheaply, but we can compel Canadian manufacturers to consider our rights, and when we bring the big interests to their senses, the politicians who obey their behests will follow.

I throw out these suggestions because I believe that the secession murmurings we hear are not caused by disloyalty or any dislike to the Canadian Confederation, but by hatred of the brutality of the big interests, and I believe there are much more effective ways of dealing



with those interests than threats of secession.

LEVI THOMPSON.

Wolseley, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Thompson is member of parliament for Qu'Appelle.—Editor.

#### CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—Now that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company has got many supporters in this province we are jealously watching its management and developments (not sitting on the fence) but feeding it with our support, and to most minds this is the correct view of co-operation. How long will the Western farmers feel scared of each other, while the trusts and combines flourish by co-operation. Or would the confidence of our farmers be better secured by calling it something else? Now, sir, while many and better ideas will be given you on the value and importance of co-operation, let me voice my wish to see its arms embrace the "Grist Mill," as I feel sure there are thousands would eagerly subscribe for shares towards another outlet for our wheat and oats and thus bring flour and other feed considerably lower in prices than we are now paying, "and making something over for ourselves." This I know is not the aim or object of co-operation, yet it seems to be the only draw to some minds, while we value the results of united action let us keep the spirit of the pioneers of this movement. Here it is still in its infancy while Old Country people have for many years enjoyed its blessings. Now, thinkers, get busy and suggest something for I believe there is no limit in co-operation.

F. GREENFIELD.  
Tugaske, Sask.

#### LIFE INSURANCE AND PHILANTHROPY

"Insurance companies deliberately make their form of contract unintelligible to the ordinary layman," declared Judge Morson at Toronto in the course of a case in which the general agents of a life assurance company sued for payment on a note.

"In that way," continued His Honor, "they can deceive customers without telling an actual untruth."

The defendant repudiated the note on the ground that he had been induced to insure by misrepresentation. The agent who obtained his insurance denied making any false statements.

"You go to customers solely in their own interests?" His Honor asked.

"Yes," replied the agent, and the judge immediately replied:—

"Remember you are under oath now. You cannot convince me that insurance companies or their agents are philanthropists. You had better think a little before you answer questions or you may find yourself in trouble."

Judge Morson is incorrect in stating that insurance companies deliberately make their form of contract unintelligible to the ordinary layman. The reputable life insurance companies, and we have many in Canada, have a right to be judged as honest, just as we take for granted the honesty of the Bench. The average man buys life insurance without reading carefully the clauses of his policy. Probably not three men in ten who carry life insurance, could tell offhand what form of policy they have in their strong boxes. They purchase life insurance on the strength of the agent's statements. The business man troubles less about the details of his policy than he does about any other business document placed before him. That fact alone is the highest testimony to the integrity of the life insurance company and of its agents.

On the other hand, Judge Morson is right in his assertion that insurance companies are not philanthropists. The signing of the contract between the company and the policyholder is purely a business transaction. When the agent approaches the prospective policyholder, he is seeking business, and is not giving charity or dispensing philanthropy. Some life insurance agents, in canvassing for business, play too much upon the philanthropic string. That is a waste of time. Life insurance is a business proposition, and a very good one, too.—Monetary Times.

The Home bank has increased its dividend from six to seven per cent. per annum. The first dividend at the new rate will be paid for the quarter ending May 31.

# SEEDS! CANADA'S BEST!!

## A Good Kitchen Garden

IS MOST ASSURED WHEN YOU PLANT CANADA'S BEST VARIETIES

### Steele, Briggs' Selected Stocks, "Tried and True"

The EARLIEST and HARDEST, coupled with PRODUCTIVENESS and FINE QUALITY. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will greatly assist you, and our copyrighted booklets on cultivation for 25 varieties (FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS) is the most valuable proposition ever put before the Western planter.

## Field Seeds Moving Fast Now!

MENSURY SIX-ROWED BARLEY  
BREWER TWO-ROWED BARLEY  
STANDWELL TWO-ROWED BARLEY  
FLAX  
LONGFELLOW FODDER CORN

RED CLOVER  
HARDY ALFALFA  
TIMOTHY  
BROME  
WESTERN RYE

SIBERIAN MILLET  
GERMAN MILLET  
COMMON MILLET  
HUNGARIAN MILLET  
JAPANESE MILLET  
DWARF ESSEX RAPE

*Stocks True to Name—When you Plant Them they Produce what you Expect*

# STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited WINNIPEG, CANADA

## Home Economics Examination

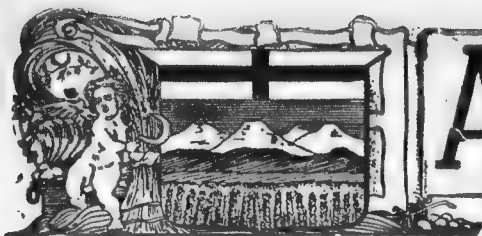
The following is the result of the examinations taken by the students in Home Economics at Manitoba Agricultural College. The highest number of marks was obtained by Miss Irene Best, of Winnipeg, whose standing is 2,590, out of a possible 3,000. The second

highest number of marks was obtained by Miss A. Findlay, of Wolseley, Sask., who obtained 2,510, and the third was Miss M. Bryce, of Arcola, Sask., with 2,479 credits. There were a few failures in individual subjects, but in each case the student's record is sufficiently high

to allow her to re-enter the class and write off the subjects in which she has failed in supplemental examinations. The letters A, B and C indicate the student's grade, A being over 80 per cent. of the total marks; B over 65 per cent., and C over 40 per cent.

	Foods	Cookery	Sanitation	English	Mathematics	Drawing	Physiology and Hygiene	Home Nursing	Home Furnishing	Home Management	Laundry	Millinery	Sewing	Textiles	Gen. Proficiency
Best, Irene, Winnipeg	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bastin, E., Winnipeg	C	A	B	B	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	C	B
Badgeley, A., Gravelbourg, Sask.	C	A	A	B	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	B	B	C	B
Bryce, M., Arcola, Sask.	B	A	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	B	B	A
Bolingbroke, E., Dysart, Sask.	C	C	C	C	*	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	B	C
Cameron, L. A., Westbourne, Man.	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	B	B	C
Christopherson, E., Yorkton, Sask.	A	B	B	C	C	C	A	B	B	B	A	A	B	C	B
Coleman, A., Winnipeg	A	A	A	A	*	C	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	B	B
Duncanson, E., Rossburn, Man.	C	B	C	B	A	B	C	A	C	B	B	B	B	B	B
Empson, E., Letellier, Man.	C	B	*	*	C	C	*	C	C	B	B	C	C	C	C
Findlay, A., Wolseley, Sask.	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fowler, E., Mather, Man.	B	A	B	A	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	A
Guild, C., Kemnay, Man.	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Goodman, G., Markerville, Alta.	*	C	*	*	*	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	A	C
Harrison, M., Carman, Man.	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	C	A	B	B	A	C	C	B
Jones, E. V., Carman, Man.	A	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	B	B	A	B	C	B	B
Mackie, D., Coatstone, Man.	A	B	C	A	B	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	B
Malcolm, J. M., Birtle, Man.	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A
McCuaig, M. C.	B	B	B	B	A	C	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	B	B
McClelland, N., Letellier, Man.	B	B	B	B	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	C	B	B	B
McKillop, M., Carnduff, Sask.	A	A	B	B	A	C	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	B
McPhail, L., Brandon, Man.	B	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	C	A	A	B	B	A	C
McGill, M., Carberry, Man.	C	B	*	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	*	A	C
Mills, L., Winnipeg	B	A	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B
Moody, M., Morris, Man.	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Narfason, H., Foam Lake, Sask.	B	A	C	A	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	B
Nicholson, M., Kelwood, Man.	B	A	B	B	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	B	B
Rayner, M., Cromer Station	B	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	B	C	B	B	B	B
Rogers, Lillian, Carberry, Man.	B	A	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	A	B
Rogers, R. Clare, Gladstone, Man.	A	B	B	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	B	B	B
Sigurdson, Th., Coldsprings	B	A	B	B	A	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Sinclair, M., Rossburn, Man.	C	A	B	B	A	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	C	B	B
Snyder, E., Portage la Prairie	C	A	C	B	A	C	C	A	B	C	B	B	C	C	B
Smith, M., Oak Lake, Man.	B	B	C	B	B	C	A	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	B
Stephens, I. M., Ebor, Man.	C	C	*	C	C	*	C	C	C	B	B	*	*	C	F
Zimmerman, R., Oakville, Man.	C	A	C	A	A	C	C	B	A	B	B	B	C	C	C





# ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:  
James Bower - Red Deer  
President:  
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Vice-Presidents:  
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.  
District Directors:  
Victoria—P. E. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strone; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

At the regular meeting of Stettler Union, held on April 6, the members expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the resolution of West Salisbury Union in regard to meeting the Trades and Labor Councils of Alberta. Should such a convention be arranged this union would send three delegates. The resolution in regard to loans was also strongly supported. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas at the last annual convention of the Alberta Farmers association held at Calgary resolutions in favor of compulsory hail insurance and cheap government loans were voted down, we, the members of Stettler branch of the U.F.A., condemn the action of agricultural societies in appointing as delegates to such conventions men whose occupation is other than farming and hereby place itself on record as being in favor of only such delegates being in future appointed as are pledged to the platform of the U.F.A. Further, that the general secretary be desired to forward a copy of the resolution to all agricultural societies in the province.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.  
Stettler, Alta.

At a meeting of Iron Springs Union, held on April 6, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the rate of interest charged by loan companies on good security, eight per cent., is too high for farming to be a success and ultimately drives a great many farmers from the land. This union would urge upon the government to borrow money and lend it to the farmers at about four per cent. to the great advantage of struggling farmers."

KENNEDY ARTHUR, Sec'y.  
Iron Springs, Alta.

Peerless Union has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of cheap loans to farmers as it is felt that the present high rate of interest is working a great hardship upon the settlers.

FRED W. TOPPING, Sec'y.  
Peerless, Alta.

Daily Creek Union held their monthly meeting on April 6, and it is regrettable that the attendance at this, and the previous, meeting has been so small, only about one-third of the members being present. The probable reason for this is that although the farmers realize the deplorable condition they are in most of them are too indifferent to work for their own betterment. I would say, fellow-farmers, if you cannot help to better your conditions any other way, you can at least do so by attending the meetings of your union. At our last meeting the subject of co-operation was talked of at some length and there will be something doing in that line in the near future. Just watch our smoke. The following resolution was put before the meeting and unanimously adopted: "That we are in favor of The Guide, as our official organ, printing the names of all our representatives who refuse to vote for good reforms in large type in a prominent place in every issue. Object: to keep same fresh in the minds of the people so that it will be impossible to forget them on election day."

M. MUHLY, Sec'y.  
Macleod, Alta.

Cadogan Union favors the proposal of cheap money for settlers, also the meeting with the labor interests and will send a delegate if a convention is arranged. We are also strongly in favor of the proposed elevator system as recommended by the elevator committee last year, and have written to the premier in the matter. We are glad that the farmers' organizations have been instrumental in eliminating the criminal clause in the Grain Bill, also helping to stop the renewal of the steel bounties, both of which this union condemned and sent forward our views as desired by the Central. A unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation was passed at the same meeting to Messrs. E. J. Fream, R. McKenzie, F. W. Green, J. A. Maharg and J. S. Wood,

for their untiring and persistent attitude in the stand they took before the Senate to get the clause struck out, and we recognize that but for the solid stand they took against the said clause, the bill would have become law and the farmers a prey to the elevator combine. Not only the organized farmers, but every farmer in Western Canada should be unstinted in their praise of the work done in securing a square deal to all and special privilege to none.

R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y.  
Cadogan, Alta.

Sullivan Lake Union reports with pleasure that great interest is being taken in the U.F.A. work and the members are attending the meetings very well. We have taken in several new members since the new year and the renewals are coming in well. Our union has placed itself on record as being unanimously in favor of raising a campaign fund and have pleasure in submitting five dollars towards same.

J. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.  
Sullivan Lake, Alta.

Failing the appearance of the general secretary, who was at Ottawa looking after our interests, the members of Downing Union at their last meeting were favored with an address by Mr. A. Halkett, jr., on the subject of "How can this union of farmers best justify its existence." This was greatly appreciated and provided us with an interesting discussion on the benefits of organization. We are combining with some of the adjacent unions to procure a carload of hog and other wire.

A. HALKETT, Senr., Sec'y.  
Highland Ranch, Alta.

The members of Sunnysdale Union listened to a very interesting address by Mr. W. A. Foley, poultry superintendent, Edmonton, on the care and management of poultry. He also gave some valuable advice on the organizing of an egg circle. For some time past we have been working upon the idea and before very long we expect to be shipping eggs co-operatively and thus get a better price.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.  
Rivercourse, Alta.

The quarterly report of West Lethbridge Union shows an increase of two members and a balance on hand of \$18.95. During the three months we have held our meetings regularly on the first and third Mondays, when various subjects of interest to the members have been discussed, such as cultivation of the soil, pure seed, farm management, etc. We are pleased to report our members more interested in the U.F.A.

JOHN B. ALLAN, Sec'y.  
Lethbridge, Alta.

Mr. D. Cameron, of Lake View Union, and Mr. L. McComb, of Hogadone Union, addressed a meeting at Elnora recently in the interests of the U.F.A. and it was agreed to form a branch at that point. The following officers were elected: President, J. Kemp; vice-president, R. T. Beales; secretary-treasurer, W. Johnston; directors, T. Paton, R. Barclay, W. Williamson, J. Tuma, G. Behoime.

W. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.  
Elnora, Alta.

A meeting of farmers was held at Earltown schoolhouse March 30, at which a local union of the U.F.A. was organized. The following officers were elected: President, J. Burdett; vice-president, Wm. Waring; secretary-treasurer, J. A. McDonald, jr.; directors, C. Phibbs, S. Chute, J. Sutherland, J. Leach, G. Scott, J. A. McDonald, senr. The name chosen for the union was Earltown and the meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of each month.

J. A. McDONALD, Jr., Sec'y.  
Hardisty, Alta.

The farmers of Fraserson have organized a union of the U.F.A. and are enthusiastically working for the betterment of conditions. The proceedings included a short address on the advantages of the

U.F.A. by A. L. Smith. The farmers' platform was explained and the Seige of Ottawa by the big delegation of farmers was described. After these addresses various discussions ensued and questions were asked. The chairman, Rev. Cruickshank, asked for an expression of opinion, but was met with the request that he state his own ideas on the matter. Rev. Mr. Cruickshank said he approved of The Guide and explained how he received the first sample copy. He said that if no U.F.A. branch was formed at Fraserson he intended to become a member of the branch nearest to his home, and as regards the actual tangible benefits derivable, such were not directly evident, but they were very great nevertheless. The union is yet in the organization stage and the farmers' demands must be complied with. Those present unanimously decided to organize and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Cruickshank; vice-president, H. C. Sim; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Smith; directors, Messrs. Shaw, Laariz, Grabell, Hornum, Kent.

A. L. SMITH, Sec'y.  
Fraserton, Alta.

At the regular meeting of Rolling Green Union, held on April 6, the resolution of West Salisbury Union in reference to a joint conference with the Labor Unions was discussed and we are in favor of the proposal. We are also in favor of the campaign for government loans to farmers. We have done very well in the union since the new year, have enrolled 12 new members and have bought a lot of our goods at greatly reduced rates. We are now trying to form a company with a view to starting a co-operative store. At present the merchants are holding the farmers up to the limit. We are also working on a proposition of building a Union Hall to be used for general meeting purposes. At present we are meeting in the schoolhouse and have a very nice building, but as it is hard work to be confined indoors for a length of time without a smoke we thought that the smell of stale tobacco smoke could not be any too nice for the teachers and scholars so we had better get a hall of our own.

W. W. BRYAN, Sec'y.  
Taber, Alta.

A large attendance greeted our competent chairman, Mr. Rodger, at the last meeting of Sunny Hill Union and keen interest was taken in all the discussions. We are heartily in favor of a campaign fund and will be on hand with our share. Four new members were added and more are coming.

HARRY L. MILES, Sec'y.  
Taber, Alta.

The members of Coaldale Union have appointed a committee to prepare a resolution with the object of securing for the shipper of hay and other farm produce the same rights in securing cars as are now enjoyed exclusively by the grain shipper. As to the aims of our local, the first object hoped for is the working up of a spirit of co-operation and fraternity among members. Then we hope to be able to organize a company or companies for the handling of whatever branches of business seem to be the most needed, such as an elevator, lumber yard, etc., and the effecting of a marketing organization for hay and other farm products.

B. S. PAWSON, Sec'y.  
Coaldale, Alta.

Lewisville Union believes in the campaign fund and sends five dollars as a boost towards same. A hearty vote of thanks and appreciation has been accorded our general secretary for the work done at Ottawa in regard to the car distribution clauses of the Grain Bill.

P. L. GREMIR, Sec'y.  
Lewisville, Alta.

Argyle Union reports as follows on their membership contest: This contest closed Saturday, March 9, and Argyle then has a paid up membership of 95. The losing side gave a supper and program on Friday, March 22, when

it was announced that the hundred mark has been passed.

The following resolutions have been passed by our Union: "Resolved that as the booksellers are charging any price that suits them on text books for schools, we would request that the government set a maximum price on all school books and see that this price is not exceeded by dealers throughout the province."

"Resolved that this Local request the federal government to take all steps necessary towards the establishing and obtaining control of terminal elevators at the Pacific coast and for encouraging a Western grain route."

Sixteen new subscribers were secured for The Grain Growers' Guide.

W. M. FLEMING,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Mound Local, No. 46, the following items in circulars No. 1 and 2 were approved:—

- (1) A system of government owned and operated railways.
- (2) The item re loans to settlers.
- (3) A system of taxation of land values and the placing of a tax on the unearned increment on all unoccupied and unutilized lands.
- (4) The item on tariff.
- (5) The item on the matter of railway cars and reciprocal demurrage.
- (6) Re Women's Clubs and a resolution in favor of same was unanimously adopted.
- (7) The action of the Executive in regard to the Grain Act was unanimously endorsed.
- (8) A resolution in favor of establishing Western terminals was passed by unanimous consent.

A resolution was also passed strongly condemning the establishment of sample markets under existing conditions.

The secretary was also requested to get information on Direct Legislation for discussion to be held at our next meeting.

C. D. ELGEY,  
Sec.-Treas.

Mr. D. W. Warner made a trip to Round Hill lately at the request of the members in that district, and effected a temporary organization. On account of other attractions in the district at the time the attendance was not over large, but there is every prospect of a good, live union in this district at an early date. Mr. Warner was also at Ryley, where he had a large and enthusiastic audience, and for over an hour Mr. Warner explained the fight over the Grain Bill, the pork packing plant, chilled meat, Direct Legislation and many other subjects, and all were well received.

Stretton Union have endorsed the proposal of West Salisbury Union for a meeting with the labor interests, and have also sent their views on the money question to Premier Sifton. We have started a campaign fund, and the amounts will be forwarded to the Central office periodically.

W. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.  
Kitscoty, Alta.

Red Willow Union will try to get their loading platform enlarged and will assist in the campaign fund by making every effort to increase the circulation of The Guide, turning in the agent's commission to the fund.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.  
Red Willow, Alta.



## CONCORD VALLEY

YOUR SONS  
WHAT ARE YOU GOING  
TO DO WITH THEM?

There is a bright future in the West for your boy.

The old homestead is not large enough for all. Besides he wants to make good for himself.

And Yourself, no matter what your age or occupation, You are no doubt old enough to realize that it is independence that counts. That it is right surroundings, a sufficient income and freedom from the constant grind and care of modern life that makes living worth while.

I know I can point the way if you will do your part. Drop me a card to show you are interested, and I will mail you our booklet, APPLE GROWING, Past, Present and Future. Do it R-I-G-H-T N-O-W.

Orchard Home Development  
Company Ltd.  
Kamloops British Columbia

## CONCORD VALLEY

A New Horse or  
Kendall's Spavin  
Cure?

Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.50—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with it, like thousands have done. Read these letters—they will prove that Kendall's is

## The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Canal, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1908.  
Please send me your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your Spavin Cure for a number of years with good success, having during that time cured a Spavin on a valuable horse and have also treated bruises, swellings, etc. effectively.

Christian Bender

W. W. Brown, Content, Alta., writes: July 18th, 1908  
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years, and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle, and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

We need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to  
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

## FARM FOR SALE

En bloc or in separate parcels.

One of the choicest wheat growing farms in Manitoba, situated in the well-known Wheatlands district, northwest of Brandon, and consisting of the west half of 15, south half 16, northeast 10, north half 16 and south half of 21, all 22, in 11-21 West, comprising 2,040 acres of which 1,500 acres are broken and ready for crop. On the northeast quarter 10 there are first class farm buildings and there are other minor buildings on the balance.

Price \$25.00 per acre

For terms and further particulars apply to

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Write for our List of Farm Lands

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## GREAT WEALTH OF FRANCE

We are again reminded of the great wealth of France by the recent flotation of 300,000,000 francs, or \$60,000,000, French railway loan which was 32½ times oversubscribed. Discussing this fact, the Boston News Bureau says:—

This issue, one of the largest ever put forth by a European railroad, and with probably the largest cash payment on subscription ever made anywhere since the settlement of the Franco-German war indemnity, was not considered important enough for general press dispatches.

This shows exactly why financial papers are the real forum; also the great divergence between general news and financial news; and, thirdly, the general ignorance of the readers of the popular press concerning their relations to finance. To this issue the French people subscribed to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000,000, or twice the national debt of the United States, and actually paid in 1,950,000,000 francs in cash, or more than six times the total amount of the loan.

## Four Hundred Millions for Bankers

As the cash paid in was 20 per cent. of the sum of the subscription, the spectacle is presented of the people of France tossing nearly \$400,000,000 of cash into the hands of the bankers in the scramble for the \$60,000,000 loan; and this while American magazines are talking of a French revolution, based upon the "empty stocking" of France, and while almost universally coal strikes are in progress, or threatening throughout the world.

Only a few years ago the unit in financial subscriptions, in railroad loans, and everything outside of government loans, was \$10,000,000. It was by units of \$10,000,000 that our western railroad capital was raised, and the great highways put through the Rocky mountains. No national loan issue of over \$10,000,000 was ever attempted.

About 1906 the American unit in railroad finance under Harriman rose to \$100,000,000, endangering all the banking reserves of the world. Today the unit of \$100,000,000 in France is being passed, not in issue, but in popular demand that in subscription, and, wonderful to relate, moribund, population-stunted and financially isolated France leads off.

## Wealth Increasing Tremendously

The directors of the Bank of France were alarmed by the panic of 1907 in respect to the relation of their \$500,000,000 gold reserve to the world's banking gold reserve and then secretly voted to raise their gold reserve by 50 per cent. It is now about \$700,000,000. The population is not increasing, but wealth is increasing at such a tremendous pace that the directors of the Bank of France are again in alarm. France among the nations of the world is underarmed, and underequipped, both on land and sea, by reason of its lack of men. It is overgrown and fat with wealth. It is eating up the earth with compound interest. It gets \$300,000,000 a year from tourists, mostly Americans. It has had \$3,000,000,000 invested with Russia, at better than 5 per cent. It has received back the principal of this in interest, re-invested the same and still holds the original debt. No Frenchman sells his investment. He conceals it or hoards it and lives within his own house by his own business and from his own garden.


## Ninety Per Cent. Own Homes

Nearly 90 per cent. of the families of France own their own homes. Their income from investment is not for living purposes but entirely for wealth accretion.

The French are coming rapidly into a position never attained before by any nation in the history of the world—a stagnant population accumulating wealth at such an accelerating pace as to really endanger the national existence.

The wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of the United States has endangered our political situation and form of government. What shall be said of an individual nation that approaches a similar position among the nations of the world?

According to "Capital and Investments in Canada," the revised edition of which is just being issued by The Monetary Times, more than \$70,000,000 of French capital has been invested in this Dominion.—Monetary Times.



# Get My New portable GRANARY

**"SEE how handy my new granary is. You place four or five of them around your quarter section. This saves time in harvest hauling to stacks."**

"Then my granaries come in to hold your grain from each stack. My granary keeps grain clean, dry and unheated. No musty grain, no losses from rats or vermin. When ready haul direct to the elevator from the granaries."

"I make several sizes of this handy granary. You can get 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 1000, full measure guaranteed Imperial Bushel sizes (not small U.S. bushels) and you set up any Pedlar Granary in half a day. Remember you can move it easily any time. My Granary saves big money by cutting down teaming and keeping the grain right."

"See how the man at the left can shovel grain in from the threshing machine, if it has no leg-spout to deliver grain direct through the manhole on the roof. The other man is bagging grain. Granaries are had with door-section or plain, as desired. My new Granary is just right for saving cost. It pays for itself in a year. It comes in sections—low freight cost. A boy can set up. Write for my descriptive booklet."

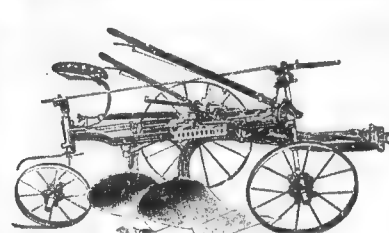
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The farmers have realized that co-operation is the only way to secure the higher market prices, and are doing splendid work along this line, but we want you to co-operate with us to reduce the cost of production. We can accomplish this between us. You are seriously neglecting one of the most important points in your business if you fail to get our prices on farm machinery. We supply your requirements direct from the factory and so save middlemen's profits, collection fees and high salaried experts' wages as well. Give us the opportunity of proving our assertions. If you have any questions to ask with reference to farm machinery our Farm Department is always at your service ready to answer them.

### PLOWS

As an example of our splendid values we are quoting prices on our Sulky and Gang Plows. A number of special features are combined in them. LIGHT DRAFT, IMPROVED MOULD BOARD, turning a perfect furrow slice, COMPACT CONSTRUCTION ensuring great strength. EASY RIDING, will plow in roughest land. POSITIVE LOCK will keep shares in hard pan. SAFETY STONE DODGER reduces breakage to the minimum. STRONGEST WHEEL on the market. HIGH CLEARANCE SPACE for trash. A STOCK OF REPAIRS always on hand. A LIBERAL GUARANTEE which allows you to convince yourself of the truth of our claims.

### PRICES

41 A 250—14 inch Sulky .....	\$ 43.00
41 A 250—16 inch Sulky .....	45.00
41 A 254—12 inch Gang .....	65.00
41 A 254—14 inch Gang .....	67.00





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## FARM LANDS

**A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND** a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade some kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same provinces not too far north. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClerk, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-7f

**235 ACRES, 1/4 MILE WATERFRONT ON** Beaver Lake, 100 acres under cultivation, all fenced, two and three wires; house, stable, 40x40 ft. log and frame, shingle roof; all high land with sandy shore; \$25.00 per acre, all cash, or \$30.00 per acre, half cash, balance 8 to 10 years, 6 per cent. A. J. H. McCauley, real estate, Toisdale, Alta. 39-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION** in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 85 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$3,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 37-13

**SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES;** land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask. 38-2

**WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE** a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM** write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-7f

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE — ONE 25-H.P. FAIRBANKS—**Morse gasoline and kerosene tractor engine; worked only twelve days; suitable for plowing; also 32x50 new McClosky separator, feeder, bagger and blower and eight barrel gasoline tank; all for \$3,500. Terms to suit. Apply Wm. Pattison, Wawanesa, Man. 35-6

**WANTED—PLOWING, EITHER STUBBLE** or breaking by the acre, Eastern Alberta or Western Saskatchewan. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Alfred Lainebury, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 36-6

## MOTOR CYCLE

**FOR SALE—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN 5,** magneto. Box 81, Plumas, Man. 38-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

**BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS FOR SALE;** shop 20x40; gasoline engine, Trip hammer, grinder, drill and Neway tools for general work; cash or terms to suit. Apply Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide. 39-2

**WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE,** lumber, fence posts, flour and feed, coal, cement and machinery in car lots. Baildon Farmers' Trading Company, Limited, Henry Milne, Secretary, Baildon, Sask. 37-6

**I AM SOLE AGENT IN CANADA FOR THE** Great Western Fly Trap; territorial rights for sale to manufacture this world beater. Nice occupation at good profits. Address W. W. Herrick, Eyremore, Alta., Can. 36-6

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-7f

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-**ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-7f

**WANTED TO SELL—LUMBER AND CORD-**wood to Grain Growers' Association, in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 37-6

**TWINE — ROSEVIEW UNION, NO. 63,** wants quotations on binder twine in ton or car lots, delivered at Acme, Alta. L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta. 39-2

**WANTED—BY MAY 25, PRICES ON BIN-**der twine, lumber, flour and feed and other farm supplies, in car lots. Address Secretary, Swan Valley County Association, Kenville, Man. 40-5

**SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL** mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing, Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 35-26

## SEED GRAIN

**FAMOUS ALASKA WHEAT, GROWN FROM** seed procured from originator, Henry Adams, Idaho; grown on breaking; yields three times as much as Preston, have reduced my price, \$2 per bushel, f.o.b. Benito; also 300 bushels Banner oats, 50 cents bushel, bags 25 cents extra. George V. Cooke, sec. 20, 35, 29, Thunder Hill, Swan River, Man. 35-7f

**TWELVE HUNDRED BUSHELS MENSURY** barley, also timothy seed, free from noxious weed seed, \$15.00 per 100 lbs. Charles Nelson, 511 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man. 37-7f

**WANTED — POTATOES, IN CARLOTS;** state varieties and price; shall also be pleased to hear from localities where potatoes can be bought in smaller quantities. H. Oltman, Macoun, Sask. 39-3

**"HANDPICKED" FLAX—WE HAVE A** limited quantity of our own grown flax seed from a crop which we handpicked in the field to prevent the possibility of its containing noxious weed seeds. Farmers who are particular about the quality of their seed are invited to write for a sample and price. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask. 39-2

**"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATOES FOR** seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 35-2

**FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS OF CHOICE** timothy seed. Price \$12.50 per hundred pounds at Dacotah. C. Winslow, Dacotah Siding, Man. 37-6

**PURE BRED SEED FLAX—PREMOST** variety, two weeks earlier than common flax; hand weeded three times in field; cleaned three times in granary and absolutely free from weeds. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. Western Distributors, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. 36-6

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS** per bushel. Hull-less, barley 75 cents per bushel. Ernest Emery, Lakedemay, Alta. 37-6

**EXTRA SUPERIOR, HIGH GERMINATION** flax, cleaned, plump, bright. Why not sow the best? Limited quantity, \$2.60 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 40-2

**500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED,** \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask. 38-6

**CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE; \$2.25 PER** bushel, sacks free. T. Livingstone, Lawton, Sask. 38-6

**FOR SALE—LILACS, RED, WHITE AND** Italian; each, twenty cents; per dozen, two dollars. Raspberries, three dollars per hundred. Ross Bewell, Greenbank Farm, Rosser, Man. 40-2

**BANNER OATS—WE HAVE ABOUT 3,000** bushels good, clean seed oats of the Banner variety grown on new breaking. They are free from seeds or noxious weeds and show strong germination power. Price 60 cents per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Regina. Special price on car loads. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask. 39-2

**SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON** breaking from clean seed. First class, \$2.25 per bushel, including bags. W. O. Brethour, Miami, Man. 36-3

**CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.—\$2.75** per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

**PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTAT-**oes, \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. C. A. Hulce, Togo, Sask. 37-6

**BANNER OATS—ONE CAR FOR SALE;** price 50 cents per bushel, clean. James Davidson, Melfort, Sask. 37-6

**FOR SALE—25 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED** Price \$10.00 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Viking, Alta. Nicholas Klontz, Viking, Alta. 40-6

**CLEAN FLAX SEED, GERMINATION TEST** 97 per cent.; price, \$2.25. S. Whitfield, Chaplin, Sask. 39-2

## BARRISTERS

**H. L. ADOLPH, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,** Notary, Conveyancer; money to loan. Brandon, Man.

### NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

G. G. G.

## POULTRY

**EGGS FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES,** White Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Wyandottes, \$3 per setting; others, \$2 per setting. G. C. Cobb, Asquith, Sask. 40-4

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**horn eggs; first pen, \$1.50; second, \$1.00 per fifteen; six and eight per hundred, guaranteed. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 39-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED** White Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1 per 13. White Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 39-6

**EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE** Island Reds, \$1.50 per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blockwood, Sask. 37-6

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND E. C. RHODE** Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers; 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 37-10

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00** per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-13

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER** fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 36-13

**BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS**—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PENS HEAD-**ed by second prize pen cockerels; fourth prize cockerels, 42 in class, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1912, and other sons of third prize cockerels, 1911, 43 in the class, one setting, \$2; three settings, \$5. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man. 37-6

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS** eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$8.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 32-13

**EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-**tons and single comb White Leghorns; \$2.00 for fifteen. Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 35-6

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$4.50 per sixty; \$7.00 per 100. W. M. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 35-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON AND S. C. WHITE LEG-**horn eggs, from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting. T. A. McDonald, Deloraine, 39-4

**EGGS FOR SALE AT \$2.00 PER SETTING** of fifteen, from very choicest pure bred Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 37-9

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD** stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 37-6

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## The Prospector

Continued from Page 7

aujourd'hui ou demain, a leur mot. Oui, M'sieu!

"Ye're an auld fule, Ravonne, to trust and believe the word of the young bloods when they're awa'," growled Roderick MacBane. "I'll bet ye a glass of speerits they'll no come back to-day, nor yet to-morrow."

The old assistant filled his pipe afresh with the Company's tobacco.

"Nous les verrons bientot," he persisted doggedly.

"Ye'll see them droon'd tryin' to ride in on the Delarde flood wi' their sleds on a pine-raft an' the spray smoorin' over their heads," MacBane threw back—"that's what ye'll see! As for the packet, I dinna ken what's keepin' Mangard. If he doesna come the night, I maun send an Indian doon the trail."

Upon the first day of the thaw Garry Redmond had gone to Lucille at the uncle's house.

"Spring color!" said he, touching the rose in her cheek. "Everything is odorous with the breath of spring. You know what it means to us, little one! Are you ready for your journey when the freshets subside?"

"Yes, Garé," she answered shyly—her accent on the last syllable of the name, Garry, thus transforming it into French—"I am ready to go with you to your minister of the South. Father Laconde will be grieved, Garé, but I cannot help it. I follow my heart and, when he sees how I care, he will surely forgive. Will he not, Garé?"

Child!" said Redmond tenderly, "his heart would indeed be hard if he could not forgive you. Have no fear, Lucille. Father Laconde and I had a quiet talk about it. I think I convinced him that you are going to marry a man, not a heretic. He will make no further serious objections."

"He warned me how other Northern girls had been deceived," Lucille said earnestly, "and mentioned the fact that men from the centres of civilization are apt to hold lightly the women of the outer places."

"That is true—far too true," Redmond replied. "However, he meant nothing personal in what he said. To-night I must make my cabin on the Delarde and get all my tools packed ready for carrying away by canoe. The claims are of no use, Lucille. The indications were very good, but I have found nothing of any value, and I am going to let the acres go back to the unclaimed wilderness. We must hew our fortunes in another place, my girl. I would have been calling myself a fool to come so far north if I had not found something better than any mine."

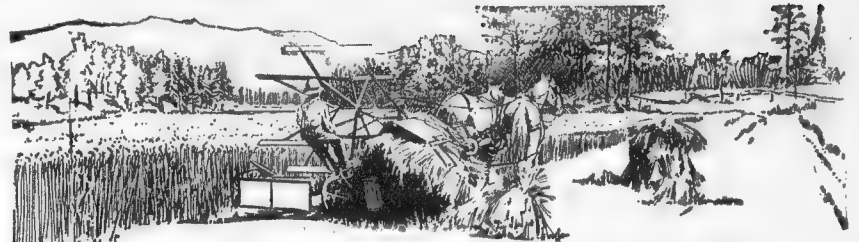
The flushes wreathed Lucille's white neck at his earnest words, but love gave her courage to meet his eyes.

"I—I will be a hindrance," she said hesitatingly.

"Not you!" laughed Garry, with a spontaneous vigor which dispelled doubt. "You must help me. A man's wife is his helpmate, whether circumstances put a roof of marble or one of pine boughs over his head, whether Fate plants his feet in the tropic sand-belt or in the glacial cobble of northland shores. So good-bye for a day! I can strike the hut to-night and be back again by to-morrow night. Francois and Gabriel will have returned by then if they keep their word. If not we can well await them, because the ice must all go out before I will venture down with you. Alone—I do not care. With Lucille—it is a different thing."

She laughed sweetly at his consideration for her, and the great dark eyes ran over Redmond's broad shoulders with a look of fine admiration. "To-night and to-morrow I shall be lonely," she mused half-sorrowfully. "The mail may get in this evening or by morning," Garry ventured as a suggested solace, "and if it does that will cause some diversion. There must be a stack of papers and letters for me! You see, they expected me down home in the fall. If the packet comes up, ask for my mail, Lucille, and read it—letters and all. It will help pass the time."

Redmond left Poste Du Croix immediately, it being early afternoon, so that he could reach the hut on his claims before dark. Lucille stood at her window for a parting glimpse, and with the inexplicable sensitiveness of her race—a race which believes in the presence of supernatural powers on earth and hears dead voices in the wilderness—she felt a strange misgiving as she saw him depart.



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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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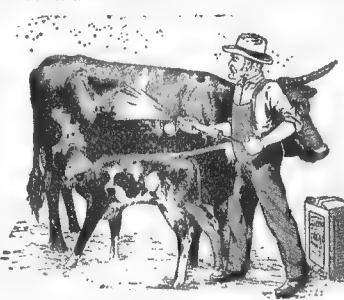
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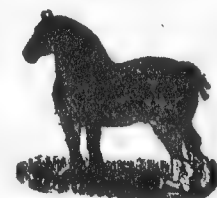
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





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Drop a Post Card for Price List.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Some uncontrollable impulse moved her lips before she was aware that she was crying: "Gare, don't go! Don't leave me!"

Unconsciously, her open palms pressed the pane as if they would fain glide forth to the riverbed and draw Redmond back. But he did not turn in the soggy trail and could not see the dark, beautiful eyes in the clutch of that nameless fear.

### III.

It was morning. Roderick MacBane figured at his desk. Ravonne Bleauvelt sat upon a bale labelled "H. B. C." and smoked meditatively. Through the open door he cast furtive glances towards the ridge over which his nephews must come from the Delarde Valley. In his heart, he wished they would appear. He wanted to prove for once that the obstinate, old Scotch head was wrong, but his mind was suddenly diverted by the impetuous entry of Pierre Durand, one of the trappers who had returned to Poste Du Croix during the last few days.

Pierre danced across the floor like a lumberman skipping from the falling breast of a log jam.

"Le paquet!" he screamed in a joyous frenzy—"le paquet!" He flung up his leather cap with a force that knocked down three bundles of candles hanging from the log ceiling. Their binding strings broke and they fell in a heap like a handful of jackstraws. "Whist!" yelled the factor, "ye dizzy fule. Now ye've broken four candles. Ye'll buy them yerse!" an' I'll take it out of the furs. Where's the packet?"

"On de Beeg Bend," said the half-breed, Pierre. "She come ovaire de trail w'en ah pass de riviere." He ran back out of the door, his excitement not a whit restrained by the new debt which his impulsiveness had contracted.

"Ici—bas!" he howled. "She be in de Poste. Holla!—Mangard!"

MacBane and Ravonne stepped quickly to the door. Sure enough, Mangard Gironne was toiling up the slope which marked the limits of Poste Du Croix. His forehead steamed as much as his water-slashed shoe-packs, the cord of the toboggan bit deeply into his bulky chest; while his snowshoes, quite useless for the soft trail, were lashed with his mackinaw coat on top of the mail packet.

In the space of a few seconds a crowd of inhabitants had gathered, seemingly from nowhere. A dozen men dashed forward and took the rope from the tired tripper, drawing his load up to the store.

The old factor forgot his dignity so far as to run half-way down the road to shake hands with Mangard.

"I feared ye were droon'd, mon," he said. "Ye've had the deil's ain time?"

"Very bad tam," Mangard answered wearily. "De spreeng, she be come vite; de paquet she ver' late at Temiskaming; de trails mauvais, tres mauvais! Ah go troo ice h'on Dead Wolf lac; lose de paquet; tak' t'ree days find her weed hook of ma belt h'on pole. De wataire she not ver' deep, mais de ice sheeft an' sheeft. Ah have wait till de hole w're tobog' an' paquet sink she be open. Den Ah pole me h'on ice-cak' to dat spot, an' feesh for her lak salmon. Tak' t'ree days find her!"

"What!" cried the astonished factor. "Mon, d'ye mean that? Ye'll no be tellin' me ye were sae fulehardie as to gang back on the lake after ye had gone doon once? Ye no puddled froun' on an ice-cake till ye pulled oot the packet?"

MacBane's startled questions came in rapidfire, undertoned by an odd excitement.

"Oui!" cried Mangard, drawing himself up with a certain dignity born of wilderness pride. "M'sieu, de paquet mus' go h'on, no mattaire w'at happens. De Compagnie, dey say: 'Tak' her troo!—tak' de paquet troo!' An' Mangard tak' her troo' w'ile he leeve."

The factor looked at him in undisguised admiration, and turned to Ravonne Bleauvelt.

"Shake hands wi' him, Ravonne," he urged in genuine joy. "He has half yer ain blood, an' I'm proud of him—very proud! I maun speak to the chief deestric factor about this. Ye'll no gang unrewarded, Mangard!"

Amid the general hubbub and awakened interest of the inhabitants upon the arrival of the mail, Lucille pushed through the crowded trading room to MacBane's desk and asked for Monsieur Redmond's mail.

Her tone was low, but Father Laconde stood near, and his sharp ears caught the words. He saw, too, the mantling flush that rose to the girl's cheeks at MacBane's

broad smile as he handed out a parcel of papers and letters.

Lucille fled like a frightened bird, but the priest followed her quickly to the road. "Daughter!" he called.

She turned nervously, with Garry's mail pressed close against a beating heart. "Where is Redmond?" asked the priest.

"How do I find you getting his letters? Where is he?"

"He has gone to his claims," Lucille said. "He is coming back to-morrow night. I got his mail at his own request."

"Gone!" Laconde echoed softly—"and he returns to-morrow night. Forgive me, daughter, for my anxiety, but the shepherd must watch his flock. All, no doubt, is well! Yet unceasing vigilance on the part of a priest saves many a broken heart."

"You surely don't doubt Garry!" exclaimed Lucille, somewhat defiantly.

"It is not doubting," answered the priest, turning thoughtfully away, "but I fear strangers."

Lucille ran home, a vague pain which came from nowhere eating at her heart.

And into the slight wound which Laconde's vague fears had caused the sharp edge of suspicion entered like a wedge that was driven home with all cruelty by what she found in Garry Redmond's mail.

It was the first letter of the pile. He had bidden her open his missives, dreaming no less than Lucille of what her eyes would meet. The letter was not long. Indeed, its very brevity strengthened its vital significance. It read:—

"Garry, Garry, Garry,—You foolish boy. I'm beginning to think you are lost or that something dreadful has happened. You know the marriage was set for the 30th before you left. It is now the 1st, and I am wholly absorbed in the intricacies of trousseaus. 'Daddy' is wild. You know you are the only one he will have! He vows that if this does not bring you, he will start north. Of course, I couldn't allow that, so come at once—no matter where this reaches you. The wedding must absolutely take place on the 30th.

"Here's to the joy!"

"ALICE."

Its suggestiveness was brutal. Lucille slipped to her knees before the fireplace and gazed into the coals with wide, horror-stricken eyes, and with the demon of jealousy and hate raging in her heart. (Concluded next week).

### "A WOMAN AS WAS A WOMAN"

A great deal has been heard in praise of the men who went down with the Titanic, but there were women heroes aboard the ill-fated steamer too, as the following will show:

New York, April 19.—One able-bodied seaman who shipped aboard the Titanic when she left Southampton, is tired and a little listless and subdued from the things he lived through last Monday, but his eyes light up and his speech becomes animated when you ask him what part the women played in the terrifying hours before the Titanic sank.

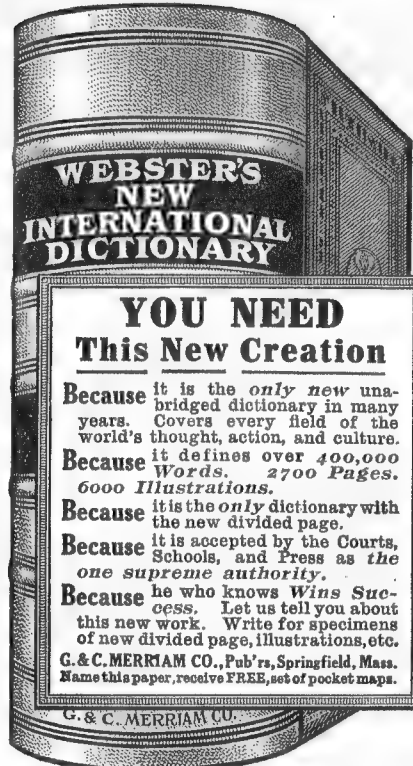
"There was a woman in my boat as was a woman," he said yesterday, straightening up. "She was the Countess Rothes and let me tell you about her. I was one of those who was ordered to man the boats and my place was in No. 8.

"There were thirty-five of us in that boat, mostly women, but there were some men along. I was to command, but I had to row and I wanted some one at the tiller. And I saw the way she was carrying herself and I heard the quiet, determined way she spoke to the others and I knew she was more of a man than any we had on board. And I put her in command. I put her at the tiller and she was at the tiller when the Carpathia came along five hours later.

"And there was another woman on board, who was strong in the work we had to do. She was at the oar with me, and though I never learned her name, she was working every minute. It was she who suggested that we should sing.

"I should think we did. We sang as we rowed. We started out with 'Pull for the Shore,' and were still singing when we saw the lights of the Carpathia. Then we stopped singing and prayed."

In Norway there are no lifeboat stations, as we have them. On that fearful coast it is necessary to keep lifeboats constantly afloat, and the Norwegian service is one of the finest in the world.



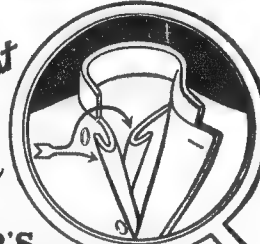
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## Constipation is Dangerous

It is evidence of a derangement of the digestive or excretory organs, and if neglected will result in an accumulation of poisonous waste in the body that will cause serious complications.

## Constipation is Curable

But not by drugs. They relieve temporarily—then increased doses must be taken. Finally, the system becomes accustomed to them and they fail to act.

The only safe and sane way to treat Constipation is by means of the

## INTERNAL BATH

This removes the fetid matter, cleanses the intestines and stimulates them to perform their normal functions. The internal bath is often administered by doctors and nurses; but the J.B.L. Cascade permits the convenient and comfortable application of the treatment at home.

A 64-page book entitled "Why Man of To-day is only 50% Efficient," explaining the internal bath, will be sent free on application to the inventor of the J.B.L. Cascade

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To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

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It opens the trench, plants the potatoes any distance set for, covers them with moist soil, and marks for the next row.

"Money in Potatoes"—our new book—tells all about potato growing. Write for a free copy, and our catalogue G

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED,** 5 GALT, ONT.

## Small Fruits

For the West

By D. W. BUCHANAN, St. Charles, Man.

### BUFFALO-BERRY

The Buffalo-berry, botanically known as *Shepherdia argentea*, is a shrub of light or silvery foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous and appear very early in the spring. It is an exceedingly hardy shrub, standing both exposure to low temperature and drouth well. It is a native of the wind-swept plains of Dakota and other sections of the Northwestern States, and is also found in sections of the Canadian prairie region. The fruit much resembles the red currant in appearance and flavor, but has only one seed, which is considerably larger than the currant. It is an abundant fruiter. It is not largely grown for fruit, but is worthy of trial, particularly in severe or dry locations. The shrub belongs to the class known as dioecious, that is, one plant will produce only pistillate or female flowers and another only staminate or male blossoms. In order to produce fruit, it is necessary that both male and female plants should be placed in proximity. Plants grown from the seed will usually be about equally divided in sex. The fruit is produced on short spurs and hangs well to the tree. The Buffalo-berry is a fine ornamental shrub, useful for lawns, borders or hedges.

### CRANBERRIES

We know of no attempt to cultivate the cranberry (*Vaccinium*) in any part of Manitoba or our other western provinces. As the plant is found growing wild and fruits well in some sections of this region there would appear to be reason to believe that it could be cultivated successfully in certain localities. The cranberry is not adapted to garden or general cultivation, as will appear from the remarks following. The cranberry is a swamp or bog plant, and will not as a rule, thrive out of its natural habitat. Where it is found growing naturally, it can usually be cultivated successfully, provided the facilities exist for controlling the water supply, and draining and cultivating the land. The cranberry requires an abundant supply of water, and this water supply should be so controlled that the water can be drawn off when necessary to about a foot below the surface. While some natural cranberry bogs have been improved at moderate expense, it is generally a matter of considerable outlay to properly prepare the land for this crop. It would, therefore be advisable for any one who contemplates entering upon this work, to study the situation carefully. Books specially devoted to cranberry growing may be obtained. These remarks have no reference to the so-called high bush cranberry. The latter shrub, which is very common in this country, is a viburnum, and not related to the genuine cranberry. There are several forms of the cranberry native to eastern Manitoba and the wood country to the north.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

For some weeks a plan has been shaping for the formation of a Direct Legislation League for Saskatchewan. A considerable fund is now on hand for this purpose and enough more forthcoming to ensure a constant and vigorous pushing forward of organization throughout the province. The movement for Direct Legislation is everywhere meeting with popular favor. In Manitoba, though recently started, it has gained a foothold which spells speedy realization. This is the situation which has given rise to the call to arms in Saskatchewan.

A conference is to be held in Regina on Thursday, the 9th day of May, 1912, for the purpose of choosing a steering committee and advisory board of directors and to map out plans to organize thoroughly in all parts of the province.

It is desired that all who are interested will at once reply to this letter stating whether or not they intend to be present at this conference and sending names of others who might be interested. A full attendance is important.

(Signed) THOS. B. UNDERHILL.  
L. E. GEISER.  
CHAS. A. BROTHERS.  
W. H. WARDELL.



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1 lb. Beans—Dwarf Stringless Green Pod; 1 oz. Beet—Round Red; 1 pkt. Cabbage—Extra Early; 1 pkt. Cabbage—Early; 1 oz. Carrot—Early Scarlet; 1 pkt. Cauliflower—Snowball; 1 pkt. Lettuce—Early Crisp; 1 pkt. Lettuce—Cabbage Heading; 1 pkt. Onion—Early, Slicing; 1 oz. Onion—Large, Boiling; 1 pkt. Parsley—Curled; 1 pkt. Parsnip—Long White; 1 lb. Peas—Earliest Dwarf; 1 lb. Peas—Medium Early Dwarf; 1 pkt. Radish—Early Round Red; 1 pkt. Sage—Broad Leaf; 1 pkt. Tomato—Earliest Scarlet; 1 oz. Turnip—Round, White Table.

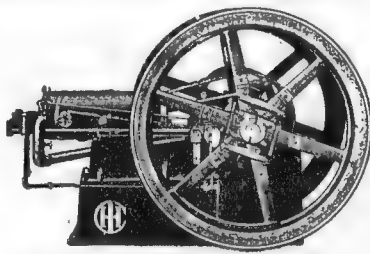
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### IHC Gasoline Engines

are large for their rated power—they are designed to run as slowly as possible because that increases their durability. They are equipped with a speed changing mechanism which enables you to vary the speed at will. By changing the speed they can be made to develop from ten to twenty per cent over their rated power with little detriment to the engine, and at a cost for extra fuel so slight that it will never be noticed on the bills for gasoline. As soon as the need for extra power is gone, the engine should be slowed to normal speed.

When you buy a gasoline engine, buy one you can depend upon; one that has plenty of power, one that is built to operate at lowest cost for fuel and maintenance. Buy an IHC engine—1 to 50-H. P., vertical or horizontal, water-cooled or air-cooled, stationary, portable, or mounted on skids, built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol. Kerosene-gasoline tractors in all styles from 12 to 45-H. P. Sawing, pumping, spraying, grinding outfits, etc.

See the IHC local agent and get catalogues and information from him, or, drop a line to the nearest branch house.

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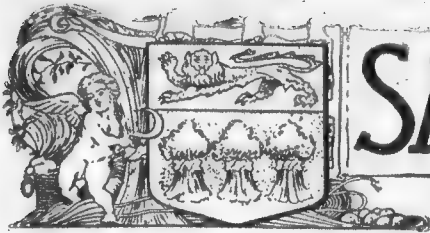
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#### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, USA







# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins  
President:  
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw  
Vice-President  
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer  
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

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E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

### District Directors

No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Green-sill, Denholm.

### AMONG THE LOCALS

As secretary of Boldenhurst G.G.A. I have been instructed to write you to obtain information regarding the building of a Farmer's Co-operative Elevator as soon as the railway is in sight. The farmers here are very enthusiastic over getting an elevator built before any other companies get in, so would like you to give us the information as to the proper steps to take. An immediate reply will oblige.

W. D. LOCKE, Sec'y.

Boldenhurst, Sask.

NOTE.—You should write Charles A. Dunning, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Regina, for the full information you require.—F. W. G.

The Lampman Grain Growers are contemplating holding a rally after seeding and asking the surrounding nearby associations to co-operate with us in making this a memorable event. We would like to get some outside speakers and have a general discussion on subjects which are foremost in the Grain Growers' movement. In order to get in touch with these associations around us, I would thank you for the names and addresses of the secretaries so that every association could send in a subject for discussion and also any suggestions as to the form this meeting should take. We have a very good hall in Lampman which I think would very well accommodate all the delegates that would be present, and we would try and look after their comfort while in town to the best of our ability. Our association promises to have a record year. The citizens of Lampman and particularly the Board of Trade are affiliating with us to make our efforts successful. We are arranging for an Agricultural fair to be held about the 22nd of June. For this purpose two municipalities have given us a grant. All the business men in town are donating prizes and using every effort to make this fair a grand event for Lampman and surrounding district. The International Harvester Co. have donated a potato digger valued at \$19.50 for a prize. I have personally spoken to several members of other associations in regard to our rally and they are enthusiastic on the scheme. Any suggestions you can give us would be gratefully received. We have thought of making it an afternoon and evening meeting; the afternoon to be taken up with discussion on the subjects submitted by the Central or by other associations. We are going to invite you to come and address the afternoon session on "Organization." The evening session will be of some kind of entertainment consisting of addresses, songs, etc. We will invite our district director to be here and take part.

A. C. MOYNES, Sec'y.

Lampman, Sask.

Yours of April 13 inst. to hand. We are glad to hear you have in hand such a progressive movement. I have had in mind the possibility of arranging a circuit of picnics throughout the Province following each other in successive order. Your idea is good and fits right in with the idea I have in mind. You can imagine what this would mean to our association if we could arrange for, in the neighborhood of say, thirty or forty such meetings in the Province as you describe. As you seem to be a man of ideas I should be pleased if you would get a map of the Province before you and lay out a route setting dates whereby a party of speakers starting from Moose Jaw in an automobile, about the 1st of June could go through the Province holding one and in some cases two meetings per day. The meetings could be seventy miles apart. The organization and all arrangements as to locality to be made by the local officers to suit, using picnics, banquets or simply meetings as they saw fit.

I should be pleased to hear from you at an early date. Attached is a proposed route as a picnic circuit.

F. W. GREEN.

### PROPOSED ROUTE FOR PICNIC SPEAKERS

If all secretaries and officers interested in picnics will study the following plan, and if desirous of securing the speakers and they could fall in with Mr. A. C. Moynes' idea, to get in touch at once with the associations surrounding the points mentioned in the schedule, and let me know if they could fall in with this proposal, and select one or the other of the points mentioned or somewhere in the vicinity. This plan or any plan will not necessarily be adopted except it meets with general approval and acceptance by the officers in the vicinities mentioned.

Replies should be sent in as quickly as possible.

- June 3, Monday—Brier Crest or Blue Hill.
- " 4, Tuesday—Ogema or Ceylon.
- " 5, Wednesday—Byrne or Mount Green.
- " 6, Thursday—Lampman.
- " 7, Friday—Oxbow or Carnduff.
- " 8, Saturday—Wauchope or Manor.
- " 9, Sunday—Grain Growers' Sermon at Wawota.
- " 10, Monday—Wapella or White-wood.
- " 11, Tuesday—Esterhazy, Hazelcliff or Tantallon.
- " 12, Wednesday—Melville or Bredenbury.
- " 13, Thursday—Orcadia or Spring-side.
- " 14, Friday—White Hawk, Badgerdale or Astwood.
- " 15, Saturday—Wadena or Pasweg-ion.
- " 17, Monday—Tisdale or Valparaiso.
- " 18, Tuesday—Melfort, Flett Springs or Kinistino.
- " 19, Wednesday—Chellwood.
- " 20, Thursday—Keatley, Luxemburg or New Ottawa.
- " 21, Friday—Meota, Glenrose or North Battleford.
- " 22, Saturday—Edam, Mervin or Warnock.
- " 23, Sunday—Sermon to Grain Growers at Lloydminster or Lashburn.
- " 24, Monday—Cut Knife, Owens-town or Swarthmore.
- " 25, Tuesday—Howiedale, Kerrobert or Dowd Hill.
- " 26, Wednesday—Rosetown, Idaleen or Zealandia.
- " 27, Thursday—Mosten, Mildon or Fertile Valley.
- " 28, Friday—Outlook.
- " 29, Saturday—Hanley, Elbow or Davidson.
- " 30, Sunday—Sermon to Grain Growers at Bridgeford.
- July 1, Monday—Boldenhurst, Lawson or Central Butte.
- " 2, Tuesday—Morse, Ernfold or Ryerson.
- " 3, Wednesday—Swift Current.
- " 4, Thursday—Brownlee or Keeler.
- " 5, Friday—Bethune or Lumsden.
- " 6, Saturday—Arlington Beach, Lake Centre or Strassburg.
- " 8, Monday—Cupar or Dysart.
- " 9, Tuesday—Indian Head, Sintaluta or Wolsley.
- " 10, Wednesday—Grenfell or Broadview.
- " 11, Thursday—Neidpath, Glenavon or Windthorst.
- " 12, Friday—Huronville or Fillmore.

At our last association meeting it was stated by one of our members who had been in Winnipeg and taken a look into the matter of grading wheat he was shown samples of grades and in looking over these samples, along with the man in charge, they both were satisfied that wheat shown as No. 6 was better than what was graded No. 5, and the same was the case with grades 2 and 3. He was of the opinion there were too many boys around who had not a proper idea of this work and its importance. Also it seems strange that the elevators here should be allowed to charge 1½¢ for putting grain through when they do not clean it. These questions came up at our meeting and I was instructed to write you.

S. WHITLOCK, Sec'y.

Wawota, Sask.

S. Whitlock, Esq.

Yours of March 25 to hand. Many strange things are done by elevator operators. I do not use elevators myself. They cost too much. They are too tricky and uncertain. I have worked too hard all my life to pay \$17.50 a thousand and allow them to take two bushels to every wagon load, which they do as a rule, which means another \$30.00 per car, and turn out grain which is usually one grade less than if loaded over the loading platform, which makes another \$30.00, or a total of about \$75.00. I never could afford it, and I would always expect to be poor if I did it. But every one to their notion. I know it is only a limited number that can load direct and I pity those who can't. Regarding the grading at Winnipeg. The whole thing will now be controlled by a commission appointed by the government and I suppose we must give them a chance to make either good or bad. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

F. W. G.

I sent you two dollars about March 1, one for membership fees and one for tickets, and have had no reply. I sent two bills not registered, and expect it got into some one's pocket, but thought possibly your reply had got lost in the mails.

J. H. BOUSFIELD, Sec'y.

Ceylon, Sask.

NOTE.—Send all money by P. O. money order, postal note or express money order.

J. H. Bousfield, Esq.

Yours of recent date to hand, in which you state you sent us \$2.00 about March 1. I am indeed very sorry that you have done this way. I have done my best to guard against people sending cash loose through the mails in that fashion. I would much rather you keep it at home than send it in that way. If you will look in the right hand corner of this letter you will see a printed request not to send money in this way. I do not want myself or my help left open to such a charge or suspicion that arises in such a case as yours. This money has not been received in this office in so far as I can find out, but, of course, it may come to hand yet. If it was registered we would have had to sign our name to get the letter. If by postal note or express or registered letter you could trace it up. Trusting this kind of thing will not occur again and that the cash in question will yet turn up.

F. W. G.

Please find enclosed order for \$3.20, including bill of March 27 for \$1.70 and \$1.50 for three new members.

R. L. SMITH,

Sec'y, Long Valley Association. Macklin, Sask.

R. L. Smith, Esq.

We herewith enclose our receipts for \$3.20 as per yours of April 13. We note yours is a new association and we are indeed glad to have the organization extended away to the western limits of our province. We note you have Primate, Macklin, Evesham, Senlac, Rutland, Good Hope and Luseland in your vicinity, and we hope that you will arrange for an interchange of men between these local associations and that the problems of the day will be thoroughly discussed. I think it is clearly up to the farmers in this country to put an intelligence into our organization, and thus take our part in the protection of our class interests. I think by this time it should be clear, that unless farmers look after themselves, they do not need to expect that tradesmen and business men of the cities will lay awake nights thinking out ways of escape for the farmers.

F. W. G.

Enclosed please find cheque for \$8.50, being half fees for seventeen members for 1912. We are just waking up to the fact that nothing short of having a Co-operative Elevator at this point will satisfy the disappointed farmers. They

are realizing that they must help themselves and when Grain Growers arrive at that conclusion something has to be done right away. We expect to have a rousing meeting on Saturday for subscriptions to shares.

WM. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Springside, Sask.

William Davis, Esq.

Yours of the 15th inst., with \$8.50 membership fees to hand. We note you have also added 15¢ for exchange. We thank you for this, it simplifies matters very much.

Regarding the Co-operative Elevator company, I note you say the farmers in your vicinity are very much disappointed and that they realize they must do something to help themselves. That is so, and securing an elevator of their own is one way certainly. But do not run away with the idea that that is going to help very much, because you can escape most all those exactions by loading over a loading platform. If we owned all the elevators in the country today it would not solve the car shortage, neither would it give farmers the control of the legislatures that they ought to have, neither would it adjust the inequalities that exist in the relative exchange values between the goods the farmer produces and the goods he has to sell. If farmers are to do their business properly they must think of something in their meetings besides dancing. Nevertheless, this elevator company has trading powers and can and should handle very many of the commodities farmers use, such as coal, barbed wire, twine, flour, harness, implements, nails, coal oil, gasoline, lumber and very many other commodities that can easily be handled in car load lots once this organization is complete. Farmers must learn to co-operate, yes, in business and in politics, not party politics, a curse on your party politics; let the farmers get together, head to head, heart to heart, co-operate in brain power to protect their class interests. The sooner they recognize that this is a world of strife, and not necessarily wicked because of that either, but it is a general law upon which the whole world's constitution seems to rest. Strife after all is a law of life, and the highest order of intelligence is the art of co-operation so as to, in the largest possible measure, do away with cut-throat competition. Keep the lions from devouring our lambs. I think you are on right lines. Go ahead, but do not forget that the association is the heart of the whole movement and we must have life members if you want a permanent equipment. The association must have a backbone, it must be capable of standing up alone and able to fight for you as against all comers. So get life members or send in some good big donations to the Emergency fund. Have regular meetings, study to develop our corporate intelligence. I think this is enough at once.

F. W. G.

Our annual report has been delayed, but will be out by the time this reaches you. Let us know how many of these you will require. One copy will be sent free to each association, after that, just such as are ordered.

F. W. G.



**Ornamental Fencing**

affords protection to your lawns, flowers and children, in addition to adding a finishing touch of beauty that is most pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the owner.

**Peerless Ornamental Fencing is unequalled for beauty of design, artistic finish and strength of construction.**

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Write for our printed matter. It is mailed free on request.

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Have you longed for the stirring notes of the "Pipes"? Instead of being amused by others you can delight them in no time if you learn on one of our

Practicing Chanters **\$2.50**  
Plain mounted.

Ivory mounted... **\$3.50**

Ours is the largest stock of high grade Bagpipes in America. Prices from \$30 to \$85. All Pipes tested by our own EXPERT piper before they leave the factory. We carry all extra parts and accessories. A completely equipped repair department promptly attends to any repairs—the charges are reasonable, too.

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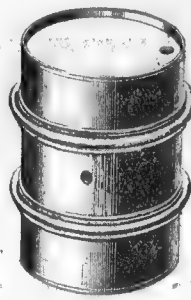
The French railways have decided to adopt for their time-tables the Canadian plan of counting the full twenty-four hours, instead of a.m. and p.m.

**Made-in-Canada Train**

The following is the itinerary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Made-in-Canada exhibition train which will tour the West in a few days.

Date	Arrival	Place
May 22	7 p.m.	Winnipeg
" 23		Winnipeg
" 24	8.30 a.m.	Morden
" 24	2.15 p.m.	Cartwright
" 24	4.30 p.m.	Killarney
" 24	7 p.m.	Boissevain
" 25	12.30 a.m.	Deloraine
" 25	12.15 p.m.	Napinka
" 25	2.55 p.m.	Hartney
" 25	6.30 p.m.	Souris
" 26	12.15 a.m.	Brandon
" 27	(26th)	Brandon
" 28	8.25 a.m.	Virder
" 28	3.15 p.m.	Elkhorn
" 28	7.15 p.m.	Moosomin
" 29	1 a.m.	Broadview
" 29	1.30 p.m.	Grenfell
" 29	6.15 p.m.	Wolseley
" 30	8.30 a.m.	Sintaluta
" 30	12 noon	Indian Head
" 30	7 p.m.	Qu'Appelle
" 31	12.45 a.m.	Regina
June 1	1 a.m.	Moose Jaw
" 2		Moose Jaw
" 3	8.15 a.m.	Tuxford
" 3	11.30 a.m.	Eyeblow
" 3	3 p.m.	Elbow
" 3	7.40 p.m.	Outlook
" 4	8.30 a.m.	Milestone
" 4	11.30 a.m.	Yellow Grass
" 4	2.20 p.m.	Weyburn
" 4	8 p.m.	Estevan
" 5	8.30 a.m.	Caron
" 5	10.30 a.m.	Mortlach
" 5	3 p.m.	Morse
" 5	7 p.m.	Swift Current
" 6	8.30 a.m.	Maple Creek
" 6	2.50 p.m.	Medicine Hat
" 7	8.30 a.m.	Taber
" 7	3 p.m.	Macleod
" 8	12 midnight	Lethbridge
" 9	(7th)	Lethbridge
" 10	8.18 a.m.	Clareholme
" 10	11 a.m.	Stavely
" 10	1.10 p.m.	Nanton
" 10	3.15 p.m.	High River
" 10	7.30 p.m.	Okotoks
" 11	7.40 a.m.	Langdon
" 11	10.45 a.m.	Strathmore
" 11	2 p.m.	Gleichen
" 11	4.25 p.m.	Bassano
" 11	7.30 p.m.	Brooks
" 12	4 a.m.	Calgary
" 13	1 p.m.	Carstairs
" 13	3.30 p.m.	Didsbury
" 13	7 p.m.	Olds
" 14	9 a.m.	Innisfail
" 14	1.15 p.m.	Red Deer
" 14	7 p.m.	Lacombe
" 15	8 a.m.	Coronation
" 15	11 a.m.	Castor
" 15	3.30 p.m.	Stettler
" 15	8.30 p.m.	Ponoka
" 16	8 a.m.	Edmonton
" 17		Edmonton
" 18	8.50 a.m.	Leduc
" 18	12.30 p.m.	Wetaskiwin
" 18	7.20 p.m.	Camrose
" 19	8.30 a.m.	Bawlf
" 19	11 a.m.	Daysland
" 19	4 p.m.	Sedgewick
" 19	7.30 p.m.	Hardisty
" 20	9 a.m.	Provost
" 20	1 p.m.	Macklin
" 20	7 p.m.	Wilkie
" 21	9 a.m.	Biggar
" 21	2 p.m.	Asquith
" 21	8 p.m.	Saskatoon
" 22		Saskatoon
" 23		Saskatoon
" 24	9 a.m.	Colonsay
" 24	11 a.m.	Viscount
" 24	3.30 p.m.	Langigan
" 24	8 p.m.	Wynyard
" 25	9 a.m.	Sheho
" 25	1 p.m.	Yorkton
" 25	7.10 p.m.	Saltcoats
" 26	12 midnight	Bredenbury
" 26	(25th)	Bredenbury
" 26	11.20 a.m.	Langenburg
" 26	3.15 p.m.	Binscarth
" 26	7 p.m.	Russell
" 27	8.30 a.m.	Solsgrith
" 27	11.45 a.m.	Strathclair
" 27	3.40 p.m.	Newdale
" 27	7.30 p.m.	Minnedosa
" 28	8.30 a.m.	Franklin
" 28	11.30 a.m.	Neepawa
" 28	7 p.m.	Gladstone
" 29	8 a.m.	Carberry
" 29	2 p.m.	Portage la Prairie
" 30	1 a.m.	Winnipeg

In the year 1700 the United Kingdom produced 2,612,000 tons of coal; in 1900, 225,200,000 tons.



YOU CAN BUY YOUR OIL AND GASOLINE 1c PER GALLON CHEAPER IF YOU HAVE YOUR OWN

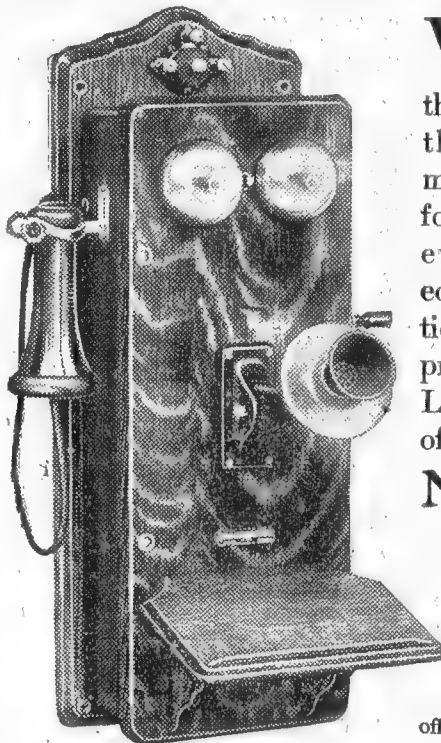
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Made of 16 gauge steel, galvanized inside and out. Electrically welded rolling hoops and seams. No rivets. Won't rust, won't leak, won't wear out. Last a lifetime. Pay for themselves over and over in saving of leakage, evaporation and loss from fire. Opening in head and side to ensure perfect drainage. We carry large stock in Winnipeg and we make immediate shipments.

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It contains the latest information on how to build, equip and maintain rural telephone lines. At the same time ask for particulars about our

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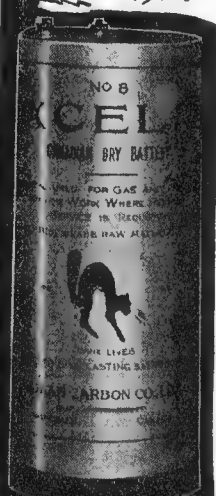
offer, which enables any municipality or company to test, try and judge the efficiency of our telephones before investing a dollar.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited**

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33

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**Your Dry Battery**

must be absolutely dependable, for without a good steady spark, your engine is useless. The vital spark from your dry cell

**Is the Very Life**

of your engine, therefore reliable ignition should be your first consideration. With X CELLS furnishing the igniting spark, you will get the most out

**of Your Engine!**

X CELLS are guaranteed absolutely dependable for gasoline engine ignition. They have high amperage and a long life. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to the factory for

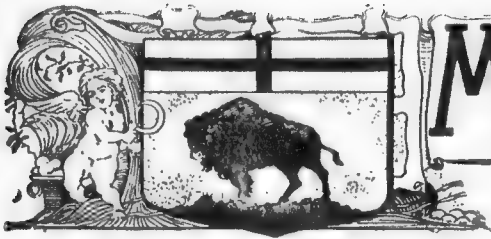
**X CELL DRY BATTERIES**

**CANADIAN CARBON COMPANY, LTD.**

WINNIPEG

**E. W. HANNA, President and Managing Director**





# MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
J. W. Scallion - Virden  
President:  
R. C. Henders - Culross  
Vice-President:  
J. S. Wood - Oakville  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Wesser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

### OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 10

The executive officers of the Central association are desirous of arranging for a series of meetings, commencing early in June, in different parts of the province with a view of increasing the membership of the association.

In our struggle for reforms in the interests of the farmers and in our endeavors to secure better conditions in rural life, our opponents always remind us that only a small portion of the farmers are members of the association, and we are frequently challenged that the requests we make do not represent the views of the farmers generally.

This leaves the inference that many things which are now denied us would be granted if our membership were largely increased and emphasises to us the necessity of bending our energies towards securing a larger number of farmers into the organization if we are to succeed in our efforts to secure a "Square Deal."

Would your branch encourage holding a series of meetings along your line of railroad to be addressed by one or two leading speakers say in June. I would be glad to have suggestions from you as to the better method of conducting these meetings so as to make them attractive and instructive. Would it be of additional interest if a few of the neighboring branches met at a central place and make the meetings of such a nature that would attract the younger members of the farmers' families. Or would it be better to hold meetings at each branch separately.

In this matter of extending the usefulness of the organization and multiplying our membership, we want the hearty co-operation of the officers of the local branches and would be glad to receive from you any suggestions you would have to make in the direction of making our organization work more effective in attaining the aims and purposes for which we were organized.

Yours very truly,  
THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.  
R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

### CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Josiah Bennett, of Austin, writes of having held some very successful meetings as below:

"At Pine Creek we had a meeting of considerable interest. Quite a large gathering greeted the speakers and a feature of particular interest was the taking up of a collection amounting to \$9.35 to be appropriated to the Fighting Fund."

"At Bagot a splendid meeting was held. Bagot association is a very live institution and is doing good work."

"At Wellwood, in North Cypress, we had a successful meeting at which a number joined the association. Quite a number of farmers at this point need to take more interest in our work. I am of the opinion that we will require to introduce co-operative buying to a much greater extent before we will secure the amount of support we need at this place."

### ERICKSON BRANCH

The promptness with which Erickson branch have sent in their dues to the Central association is very commendable indeed. This is the new branch which was announced in last week's Guide. They have started out with 28 members, a good showing which augurs well for

### FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Receipts for the Farmers' Fighting Fund during the past two weeks amount to \$12.05, which brings the total subscribed to date up to \$505.05.

#### Subscriptions Received

Amount previously acknowledged	\$493.00
Roaring River Branch (second subscription)	5.00
Mr. Gibson	6.05
Jas. Penman, Somerset	1.00

Total \$505.05

the future. No doubt the farmers in that locality realize the necessity of a larger representation of the tillers of the soil in order to demand certain reforms which ought to have been the right of every farmer long ago. This is just striking the nail on the head, because those who oppose the farmers immediately confront us with the fact that the organization is only representing a small percentage of the Western farmers and that those who are not members of our association are not in sympathy with the reforms we are asking for. Numbers is what we want and what we will produce if every officer of the association does his duty. We might add that the social and educational welfare of our members is a very important factor, especially since the younger members of the farmers' families are admitted to the association. The Grain Growers' organization should, through the energetic influence of the secretaries and officers of our branches, become the social centre of their own district. Meetings of a social and educational character cannot be held too often, and in addition to increasing the interest of each branch, it will tend to raise the moral and social standard of any community. There is no reason why the farms and surroundings in the country should not be a most inviting atmosphere to spend one's lifetime in if need be.

### SPRINGHILL BRANCH

Springhill branch reports 31 paid up members at the present time, and remits dues for that number. We expect a great deal from Springhill if the people in that locality live up to their name. There will be nothing of the stagnant nature about them at least. Spring is suggestive of bright sparkling water ever flowing on and on through meadows green with grass of the best quality, enriching not only the land round about, but producing feed for the animal kingdom, the surrounding country being productive of the best crops and the largest yields, and in keeping with this the highest ideals for the advancement of the farmers' interests should be uppermost. Good environment even in the vegetable and animal kingdom should afford no barrier at least to the essentials of a higher grade of Grain Growers themselves as the time goes on. We know the Springhill will do themselves justice in this respect.

A. J. M. POOLE, Sec'y.

### SWAN LAKE

We are very sorry to know that the secretary at Swan Lake has not yet recovered from an accident sustained last fall, and is not yet able to be about as usual. However, what cannot be accomplished on foot he compensates in another way, that is by correspondence. His latest effort is to arrange a picnic to be held in the near future to comprise the Swan Lake, Somerset and Ringsley districts. More will be learned of this picnic shortly.

W. H. HOLLAND.

Swan Lake.

### FRANKLIN BRANCH

Franklin branch of the association are doing fairly well, perhaps as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but I have heard it whispered to me that earlier in the history of this particular branch, more activity was displayed, greater enthusiasm prevailed among its members, and, if I remember rightly, there was a larger membership as well. What can be the reason of this backsliding? We wish to thank Franklin branch for their remittance for eleven members today.

WES. BURGESS.

Franklin, Man.

### LILYFIELD BRANCH

We are glad to report 19 paid members for Lilyfield branch. In their note to us a few days ago, they stated their intention to abandon their meetings until the fall as everybody was busy with seeding, etc. That might be all right if the secretary is a good energetic man who has the art of keeping a body of men together and in working order

and will be able to call every man out to the next meeting decided upon, but otherwise it is often fatal to allow such a long intermission. May we suggest a picnic, at least during the intermission. Do not allow the interest to flag.

J. L. McWILLIAM, Sec'y.

### OAKLAND BRANCH

This branch is another which has formed on its own initiative recently. They have had two meetings already, February 27 being their first. They have started out with 11 members, and the following were the officers elected: President, John H. Gray; vice-president, Jas. Fulton; secretary-treasurer, M. D. McCuaig;

executive, M. James, M. J. McCuaig, L. E. Turner, R. J. McMillan, E. S. Boddy and M. C. McCuaig.

### DUCK MOUNTAIN

A. H. Detmould reports 20 paid up members so far, and promises a further remittance after seeding. This is also one of our energetic branches. We wish them every success.

## At Social Affairs

Or for Everyday Use it is Equally Popular



Blue Ribbon is delightful for afternoon tea and is widely used at such functions. It is the great home tea of Western Canada for all occasions, both for every-day and when "a few friends come in for tea." And it is guaranteed to please or the packet can be returned and the money refunded.



At 6's and 7's the world is sure to be — to him who has not learned to center his effort. We will make — and sell — seventy-five thousand Ford cars this year — because we have concentrated our energies upon the building of one — and one only — good car.

And today there is no other car like the Ford Model T. It's lightest, rightest — most economical. The two-passenger car costs but \$775, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ontario, complete with all equipment — the five-passenger but \$850. Today get latest catalogue — from the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.



# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

## ONE WITH THE INFINITE

One with the Infinite, always in tune,  
Harmony sweet as a bird-song in June,  
Never a doubting thought, never a fear,  
Always a sense of the Fatherhood near.

Peace like a river's flow, restful and calm,  
Flooding the soul with its heavenly balm;  
Faith upward gazing, untrammelled, serene  
Grasping with boldness the treasures unseen.

Love all-enfolding in tenderness sweet,  
Pity out-reaching a brother to greet;  
Courage undaunted, o'er-mastering,  
strong,  
Doing the right and denying the wrong.

Gladness unspeakable, life understood,  
Knowing that all things are working for good;  
Heaven close-throbbing, assistance to give;  
One with the Infinite, this is to live.  
—Emma Fisk-Smith.

## LIFE'S SETTING

Now my long life's work is done.  
Put your arm around me—  
There—like that:  
I want a little petting  
At life's setting.

For it is harder to be brave  
When feeble age comes creeping  
And finds me weeping,  
Dear ones gone.

Just a little petting  
At life's setting;  
For I am old, alone, and tired,  
And my long life's work is done.

## A TYPEWRITER ON THE FARM

Dear Mary Ford:—The Papakuk bags I received on the 6th. They are a great success. Where can I buy them by the dozen or by fifties and about what do they cost?

Ham cooked in "the bag" is just delicious. I cut the ham just "not too thick and not too thin" and laid it in the bag, and having no paper clips used just ordinary spring clothes pins, "four to a side," and I believe they worked better than the clips as they were more easily pulled away after the operation. Then the bag went on the rack of the oven of my \$13.00 stove and in twelve minutes that ham was on our plates as delectable in flavor as can be imagined—much superior to the same ham out of a frying pan. For another meal I cooked six medium potatoes chopped up with a small raw onion, pepper, salt and a half cup of diluted evaporated cream—no cows in this district—and cooked the mixture in a bag for twenty-five minutes. The potatoes were boiled and left over from a previous meal. Another "paper" dish I tried is one can of salmon, about a cup of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and one beaten egg mixed well together, laid as compactly as possible in the bag, about two inches thick, and cooked in a good hot oven for twenty minutes. I think the oven needs to be maybe hotter for paper cookery than for the ordinary utensils. One of my bigger bags I gave to a neighbor who is keeping it to cook a chicken next Sunday—so much does she think of the bag. My largest bag was cracked in the centre in the mail, which was fortunate, as otherwise I would not have thought of cutting the bag in two. With the cut end fastened with clothes pins it worked just as well. I wish I lived nearer than twenty-eight miles from a butcher shop, as mutton chops and steak must be very good when cooked in a paper bag. My bags are so nearly gone now I won't have one left to experiment with a cake. Have you ever tried cake in it? Apples baked in paper should be good. I must try cooking evaporated apples or peaches. If it is a success will let you know. You know evaporated fruit is all the majority of the prairie homesteaders see. I live on a homestead in a two roomed shack with my two babies and my husband, of course. You may be surprised at seeing this typewritten, but this old machine is about the best friend I ever had; it is an old machine, over thirty-two years in use, but you will see it still does good work.

Are the patterns shown on the "Home" page of The Guide reliable? I have hitherto always used McCall's patterns, but, of course, have to send for them by mail, and thought if The Guide's patterns were accurate would give them a trial.

I have to put myself on record, too, as being in favor of women suffrage, though I would hate to have to break windows and heads and throw bricks as our sisters in Britain are doing.

What is the Canadian Women's Home Association, or whatever is the correct title for some association of women that held their annual meeting about six weeks ago? There is a great need in this township for something to take up the attention of the women. We all have some work to do, but there is nothing that we can "play at," if you can understand what I mean. There is no working together. The township here was opened up just four years ago, so few of us have our homes yet, just living in shacks, though if Providence favors the land with another bountiful harvest and weather to save it, conditions will be much improved—and also that a railway is built somewhere nearer than thirty miles as at present.

I "had an idea" for a dirty clothes receptacle one day and this is what resulted. Got a tin cheese box from the grocery store, put on it most of a 25 cent tin of white paint, and in that I can pack most of a week's soiling of the children's clothes, and when sitting accommodation is short, a child or a short legged person like myself can make a seat out of the cheese box and no one be any the wiser as to the contents thereof.

Have you ever seen "beaver boards" or any of the other similar "boards" for lining houses? I have only read the advertisements of the articles, and it does seem as if the average prairie merchant or wood yard won't keep anything that is advertised.

I wish you every success with your page. I suppose you wonder what your readers think of the page. Well, all the women I know of, who have a chance to see The Guide, all mention your corner and how helpful and interesting it is.

Your well wishing,

FRIEND.

Dear Friend:—The paper bags for Papakuk cookery can be obtained from the T. Eaton Co., price from 28 cents to 60 cents per package according to size required. Our supply is at an end, and as they were only purchased to help our readers to try for themselves this easy method of cooking, we will not stock them again this season. The clothes pegs is certainly a good idea. The patterns on the Home page are giving every satisfaction and you need have no fear in trusting to them. The position you take up with regard to "Eugenics" is the only solution of the future betterment of the race. Man will try to live up to whatever standard a woman demands. Perhaps some of the readers will answer the question re beaver boards. Your letter is too good to keep to myself. Many thanks for your kind message re page. Write often. I am publishing a list at an early date of the towns in which there are from one to six women in favor of the vote and hope to help them to organize the "Woman's Suffrage Societies." I am sending full particulars of club mentioned and hope it will meet your requirements.

## THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

I do not believe that any child is born bad, unkind or cruel, but many are made so very early by education and environment. So eager and quick is the young mind, so soon does the child begin to practice the things he learns, that it is difficult for one unfamiliar with children to distinguish between that which is natural to the child and that which it has acquired. It will perhaps be somewhat difficult to prove the stand I have taken; none the less, however, I am sure that I am right.

Let us note this case: a highly sensitive, nervous, impatient baby of quick perception has a mother who loves to tease, loves to be amused and entertained by all things about her, without regard to the comfort or best interests of others. She holds her hungry child off, bares the breast

to his gaze and his little hands reach out to grasp it simultaneously with his hungry mouth. She teases him and laughs at him while he begs and cries; still she holds him off, until he screams and pants with anger, outraged almost beyond endurance. Then she feeds him and pets him, occasionally taking it away from him just as he begins to feel he has conquered all things and is ready to sink into soothing sleep, and he has the fight all over again.

Do not such acts teach that plastic, unfolding mind that he is to win with anger, cries, blows, and ugly words the things most desired in life; that he must fight fiercely for the very food which bounteous nature has supplied and placed above the heart which should love him best in all the world, and that unless held onto with both lips and hands continuously, it may slip away from him when so hardly won? If this is true of the veriest necessities, how much more true of other and more difficult things? Is it any wonder that this child learns to run a swift race, watching everyone who dares to aspire to the object of his efforts, feeling both hatred and envy, and dealing rudely and summarily with all such?

There is also the mother who teaches her baby, as soon as his tiny hand can grasp a whip or stick, to beat her, his father, the other children, whether relatives or visitors, the dogs, the cats, and whatsoever else may stay about the home, until they cry and beg for him to stop. And this is done for no other reason than that she may be entertained or that he

may laugh instead of cry. Can these lessons, given so early in life, when the unfolding mind is full of eagerness to learn and equally anxious to apply what he has learned, be productive of other results than the formation of unlovely and undesirable qualities, which later on, when the boy enters school, will lead to fights, unpopularity, and animosities? though he is fortunate there, because in a majority of instances the other boys teach him many valuable lessons with their willing fists and he leaves many objectionable qualities on the ground.

Some one may say this is an unusual case and can only occur in mothers who have been born in the lower walks of life, or among the uneducated women who do not realize the far reaching influence of early lessons. This is not true. I have seen women who were refined and cultivated, daughters of the best men of the country, distinguished men of brains and eminence, tease their babies into a rage to amuse themselves, and then give them a whip to beat a dog, the cat, the floor, the bed, a chair, or anything else within reach—including the mother—to get them in a good humor.

As a rule, some years later these mothers tell their sympathizing friends how very bad their boys are—unless the husband happens to be an unusual man, with much forbearance, sense and firmness. All hold up their hands in horror and declare with one voice, "Well, it can't be helped. He was just born bad. Don't you remember how he used to beat the other children, and even his mother, when he was nothing but a baby? Yes, he was born bad and cruel. What's born in the blood can't be taken out."

In the meantime the boy is growing in strength and intelligence, and is finding larger and better opportunities for venting his unkind temper on others, for hurting and wounding whatsoever opposes or thwarts him. Sometimes this child finds a teacher who is wise enough, kind enough, and strong enough to appeal to that good which was born in him and is his divine gift from his father, God, the All-God, and he thus is saved to usefulness and common sense, growing into a wise, kind, and thoughtful man, as God meant he should. Then the mother and her friends say, "I knew he would be all right. He was bound to be so; he inherited it. He is just like Judge So-and-So, or Dr. So-and-So," some uncle or grandfather. The teacher or friend who found the boy's soul and brought his love into manifestation is remembered only by the boy and God.

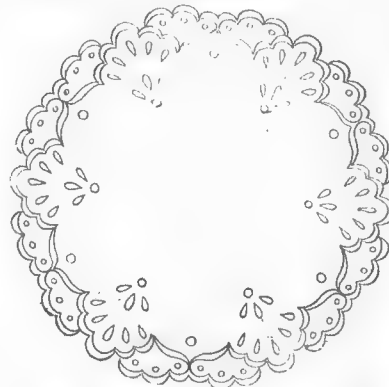
The pet scheme of many mothers is to frighten their children into obedience by stories of the evil one who comes around to whip bad boys and girls, of the great wolf that lies in wait in the darkness outside, to eat them if they are disobedient; or of the "bad man" who will burn them in the lake of fire and brimstone when they are dead, if they do this or that; and other stories of like character, until fear is the predominant note in the child's make-up. By and by everybody laughs at the boy who has been taught thus; and the very mother who trained him in fear denies him the sympathy that should be his and turns away from him, saying with a toss of her head, "Well, I don't know where he got it; but I can tell you there are no cowards on my side of the house." The father, being a wise man, knows his boy is all right, and takes him in hand. He deals with him firmly, kindly, encouragingly, but sympathetically, and soon the fear that froze the blood at that unshapely monster moving in the distance is merged into laughter as investigation proves it to be the old white cow he knows and loves so well. Before other people realize it, the good father with his love and confident statements, has led the boy back into his own.

In the home where the mother and father are like minded, and the teachers nervous, narrow, impatient and pessimistic, which, thank God, rarely happens, these unfortunately placed children follow the bent received in babyhood and grow into vindictive, and intolerant men and women, some of them finally becoming criminals, not because they are born bad. Even these criminals, if dealt with wisely and kindly while young, are many times reclaimed by the deeds or words awaking the love within—the good born within every tiniest atom of humanity. Sometimes the truth comes to the hardened criminal lying alone and forgotten in a prison cell, with none to love or care save the shamed and sorrowing mother and the all-loving God.

Continued Next Week

## EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

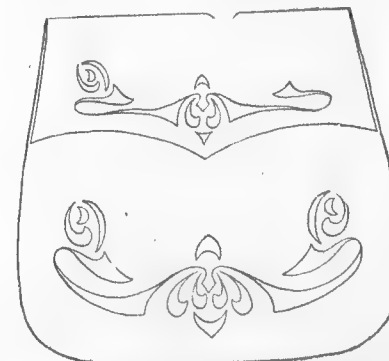
We have arranged for a new embroidery pattern service which will give our lady readers an opportunity to produce some pretty and effective fancy-work. Full and simple instructions are given with the patterns for stamping and working. These patterns can be secured by sending 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, stating the number of the pattern desired. It will take from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns, as they are sent direct from the publishers.



615—Design for an Embroidered Center Cloth Twenty-Two Inches in Diameter. The design can be obtained for doilies nine inches in diameter (619) and six inches in diameter (617).



641—Design for a Scalloped Edge to be Bound or Embroidered. The scallops are five and one half inches wide and two and one quarter inches deep. Three yards are given.



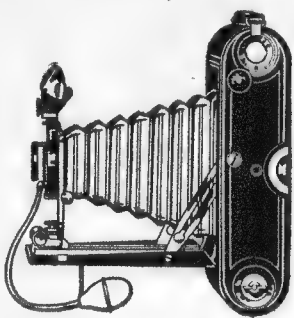
624—A Design for an Embroidered Wrist Bag in Bulgarian Style, Including the Outline of the Bag.

## PATTERNS

No. ....  
Name .....  
Address .....  
.....



If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak



You can easily make good pictures with a

# KODAK

Simplicity has made the Kodak way the easy way in picture taking; quality has made the Kodak way the sure way.

Kodaks \$5.00 and up. Brownie Cameras, (they work like Kodaks) \$1.00 to \$12.00, are fully described in the Kodak Catalogue. Free at your dealers or by mail.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited  
TORONTO - CAN.

Any little girl can do the churning with

## MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons,  
St. Mary's, Ont.

Western Representative  
Jno. A. McEwan,  
603 Union Bank  
Bldg.,  
Winnipeg.



### A FATHER'S QUESTION

"I have a boy of nine. Would you advise me to place a copy of 'The Nobility of Boyhood' in his hands?"

The book "The Nobility of Boyhood" was written for parents. No parent should place this, or any other book, in the hands of their child until they have first read it themselves. The parent should always know what the child knows upon the subject of reproduction, and the parent is always the best judge of whether to place the book in the hands of the child, or whether to impart personally, or to read such sections of the book to the child as may be suited to his years, his intelligence and the nature of his questions. The error which parents universally make is in withholding honest answers to honest inquiries; they cast a mystery over everything relating to this subject and awaken curiosity which becomes both abnormal and insistent, and which usually results in the child securing—in a wrong way and in an impure form—the information which should always be imparted by the parent.

Previously we charged 75 cents for this beautiful book, but now we can send it postpaid to any reader for 50 cents. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### WILL SOME ONE TELL ME?

How to make a nice birthday cake that will please children?—Mrs. M. C. C.

How to make pie crust without butter or milk? How to remove dried ink stains from wood and how to candy citron?—Mrs. D. F.

How to can mushrooms?—Mrs. B. L.

### HOME HINTS

#### Cheap Substitutions for the Sick Room

1. A piece of stick for a poker.
2. Paper sugar bags filled with nice pieces of coal placed in coal box (a wooden box), no noise is made when replenishing the fire as the bags can be lifted bodily out and placed on the fire.
3. If a spittoon is needed get an old jam jar, fold a piece of newspaper neatly and insert it in the jar, this can be easily lifted out and a fresh piece inserted.
4. A bonnet box makes an excellent cradle to keep clothes from touching an injured limb. The bottom should be knocked out and the lid removed. A three legged stool makes another good substitute.
5. A chair makes an excellent bed rest. Place the front of the chair leaning against the head of the bed, the sloping back must be well provided with pillows, particularly at the bottom.
6. Two or three pea shooters fitted into the kettle spout make an excellent steam kettle.
7. A piece of paper placed over a linseed meal poultice after it has been applied keeps the heat from escaping too quickly.
8. To soften the glare should the room be lighted with electric light, pin a piece of paper around the globe.
9. A roller towel fastened around the bottom rail of the bed and placed within reach of the patient's hand makes a good bed pull.

#### Hot Sand or Bran Bags

In sickness these will be found far more pleasant than water bottles and they have the advantage of being easily shifted and tucked in wherever there is a local pain. First make the bag in flannel about eight or ten inches square. Fill it with sand or bran and sew up. Over this put a calico cover which prevents the sand from sifting out and retains the heat. Place the bag in a slow oven till it is thoroughly hot and apply at once.

#### To Make a Fomentation

Place a towel over a basin and lay a piece of flannel over it. Pour boiling water over it to thoroughly saturate the flannel. Let one person grip each end of the towel and wring it with the flannel inside. Shake the flannel and apply it to the skin and cover with oiled silk and a layer of cotton wool.

#### The Voice

A voice that soothes and charms is a woman's most useful asset.

Haven't we all heard the remark. "Her voice gets on my nerves, it is so rasping and shrill?" Most of us know exactly the kind of voice that is meant, so that if any of you become conscious that your tones are shrill and loud, and that perhaps your voice is rasping, don't lose heart and think it is too late to alter it, nor must you think that because you cannot take lessons in voice culture that you cannot teach yourself how to change a hard raucous voice into sweet well modulated tones. Every one of your defects can be cured by time and perseverance. First of all remember to pitch your voice low. Leave off speaking in a high pitched voice and choose a low pitched tone. At once you will notice an improvement in your voice and I am quite sure your friends will be delighted with the change. Of course you will always have to watch yourself and listen very carefully to your own tones or you will find yourself continuing in the high pitched voice to which you have so long been accustomed. But persevere on the low note and great will be your reward.

#### Deep Breathing

Next you must practice deep breathing. Remember it is hurried breathing that cuts the vibrations and imparts the rasping tones to the voice. Try not to hold the muscles of the throat taut and strained, but practice deep regular breathing, which will give you control over your tones and make them pleasant to the hearer. Notice also whether you are speaking too quickly. Nowadays girls seem almost to gabble, so hurried is their way of speaking and so voluble is their output of words. Read aloud in the privacy of your own room, and see that you pronounce each word slowly and with due allowance for each

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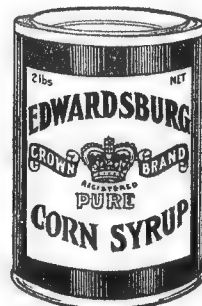
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THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

vowel and consonant. Don't clip your words or forget to pronounce the final consonant. And let me advise you to read aloud the finest poetry as this will help you to acquire a musical cadence, and at the same time increase your knowledge of the best literature.

#### A Chest Protector

If delicate lungs render protection necessary, choose one which can be washed frequently. Chamois leather, which is so often used, retains the impurities of the skin which are given off in large quantities. A vest of good Welsh flannel makes one of the best chest protectors, and, for a delicate skin, may be lined with washing silk, thin and white, which prevents irritation and adds to the warmth.

#### When Making Cocoa

When making cocoa put into it (when mixed) a pinch of salt and you will find a great improvement in the flavor. This also takes the watery flavor away. When tried you will not have cocoa without it.

#### Light Batter

All recipes given in cookery books tell you to break the egg into the flour. Very few know how very much lighter the batter is if the eggs are beaten first.

#### For New Lamp Glasses

If before using a lamp chimney it is laid in cold water for twenty-four hours the glass will become hardened and last much longer.

#### Hints for Cake Makers

Before placing a sponge cake in the oven to bake sprinkle a little fine white sugar on the top. This forms the rich brown looking crust that makes bought cakes look so tempting.

## WELL, WELL!

THIS is a HOME DYE  
that ANYONE  
can use



I dyed ALL these  
DIFFERENT KINDS  
of Goods  
with the SAME Dye.  
I used

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# "Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

## THE HEART OF A FRIEND

A heart that is glad when your heart is gay,  
And true in the time of cares;  
That halves the trials of a fretful day  
And doubles the joys that it shares.

A heart that can cheer your heart with  
its song,  
And comfort your hour of need;  
A heart that is brave and faithful and  
strong,  
Wherever misfortune may lead.

A heart that is yours when the way seems  
dark,  
And yours in sunshine, too;  
A heart that cares not for rank or mark,  
But only the heart of you.

A heart that will shield when others abuse  
The name that it knows is fair,  
That would rather miss fortune and fame  
than lose  
The love of a friend that is dear.

A heart that will hear no ill of you,  
But is ever quick to defend;  
A heart that is always true, steel true—  
Such is the heart of a friend.

—Cornelia Seyle, in Exchange.

## "I HAVE NEVER REFUSED GOD ANYTHING"

Florence Nightingale said:  
"If I could give you information of  
my life, it would be to show how a woman  
of very ordinary ability has been led to  
God in strange and unaccustomed paths  
to do in His service what He has done in  
her.

"And if I could tell you all, you would  
see how God has done all, and I nothing.

through the earth and grows ten inches  
high. A demonstration has lately been  
given in London of a new system of  
quickenening the growth of plants.

Some wheat seeds were placed in the  
path of a small but very powerful electric  
current, and then the seeds were sown in  
the earth. A current of electricity was  
passed over the soil in which they had  
been placed. The seeds began to sprout  
in two days! In a fortnight the shoots  
reached a height of ten inches. It is  
thought that the electric current destroys  
various invisible microbes which damage  
the grains of the wheat and hinder their  
growth. The electric treatment can be  
applied to trees and grass, and every  
kind of vegetable life.

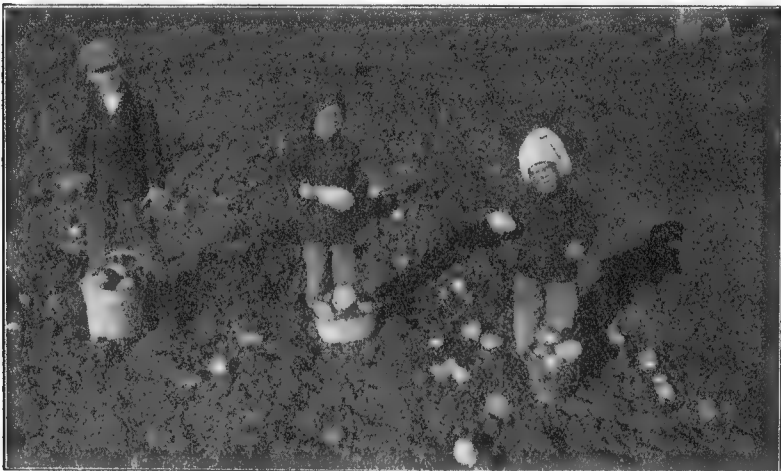
Sir Oliver Lodge has for a long time  
been trying to devise a means by which  
farmers could electrify their crops in a  
cheap way, and it is very probable that  
the cost of bread and vegetables will be  
much reduced when the electric treat-  
ment of plant life has been made cheap  
and easy.

## SEEING WITH ANOTHER MAN'S EYE

An astonishing feat has been per-  
formed by a Paris surgeon, who has made  
one man see with another man's eye.

The first man was suffering from blind-  
ness in one eye, the cornea—the sub-  
stance through which the light passes—  
having been thickened by burning, so  
as to keep out the light. The second man  
was suffering from a disease of the eye  
which could not be cured, but which had  
not harmed the cornea.

A portion of the ruined cornea of the  
first man's eye was therefore removed



In Boyhood's Happy Days

I have worked hard, very hard, that is  
and I have never refused God any-  
thing."

The sweetest and most acceptable music  
is that which rises from work a-doing;  
its incense ascends as from the river in  
its flowing, from the wind in its blowing,  
from the grass in its growing.—George  
Macdonald.

## COURTESY

Dear Nephews and Nieces:—Maybe  
I can't tell you exactly what I mean by  
courtesy. But it isn't politeness. Some  
who are polite aren't always courteous,  
but it is politeness that comes from the  
heart and that is shown every day to  
everybody, not only sometime to some  
folks. I know a little boy who is as  
polite as you please out in company, but  
he would as soon as not keep his hat on  
in the room with his mother. He will  
grow up to be the sort of man who talks  
gruffly to the office boy and softly to the  
rich man. That isn't what I call court-  
eous.

Your own,  
UNCLE WEST.

## QUICKENING THE GROWTH OF A PLANT

Ninety Days' Growth in Ten Days.  
Electricity in the Wheat Fields

In Great Britain, a germ of wheat  
in the soil takes ninety days before it  
begins to sprout, and then a considerable  
time passes before the young shoot breaks

The largest crane in the world has been  
erected at Govan, on the Clyde, for the  
Fairfield shipyards. On slow gear it will  
raise 200 tons at a distance of 75 feet from  
the mast, and on quick gear it will carry  
a load of 100 tons at 133 feet extension.  
The foundations of the crane consist of  
four large tubes, 15 feet through at the  
base, filled with concrete and sunk 74 feet  
below the surface.



To sleep late's pleasant, now and then,  
Make it Sunday morn—says Big Ben

Big Ben is an alarm clock  
that's on the job every minute of  
the day. He rings on time, he  
runs on time, he stays on time.

He weighs three times as  
much as the average alarm clock,  
he rings three times as loud, he  
lasts three times as long.

He has a great big dial you  
can easily read in the dim morn-  
ing light—a cheerful, deep toned  
voice that will wake you on  
your sleepest mornings—large,  
strong winding keys that are a

pleasure to wind—selective alarm  
calls that ring just when you want  
and either way you want, stead-  
ily for five minutes or intermit-  
tently for ten.

He's punctual, lasting, handsome  
and the best insurance against over-  
sleep that's ever been heard of. His  
work doesn't end with the morning  
call, he's a good reliable time keeper  
for all day use and he's good look-  
ing enough for any surroundings.

5,000 Canadian dealers have already adopted  
him. His price is \$3.00 anywhere.—A commu-  
nity of clockmakers stands back of him, *Wentworth,  
La Salle, Illinois.*—If you cannot find him at your  
dealer's, a money order sent to them will bring  
him to you duty charges prepaid.

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**Money Orders**  
and Foreign Cheques  
are payable  
all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

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**we refund your money** or issue a new order free of charge.

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OVER 5. TO \$10. 6  
" 10. " 50. 10  
" 50. " 100. 15  
" 100. " 250. 21

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Drop to be the best flour  
you ever used take it right  
back and your money will be  
cheerfully refunded

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GLADSTONE, MAN.

## POCKET MONEY

EASY TO EARN  
BOYS AND GIRLS

Just listen. How would you like to earn a little money for yourselves during the summer? Wouldn't it be fine if you could earn enough to buy yourself a bicycle, or a pony? Perhaps you are saving up to go to the Agricultural College or Domestic Science School. Wouldn't it be nice if you could earn enough to buy mother a rocking chair or something useful for father?

Well, here's your chance. Write at once to—  
Desk No. 1.

The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg.

And tell us your full name, your age, also your father's name. Be sure to tell us how much spare time you have and if you have a pony or a bicycle. Also say if you go to school. If you will do this we will tell you what we want you to do for us. The work we wish you to do is easy and if you put your minds to it you will soon be very wealthy boys and girls.



## Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee ..... \$1.00  
S.G. Badges (ladies') ..... .35  
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's) ..... .35  
S.G. Buttons (children's) ..... .05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS  
Don't you want one?

### LITTLE FOLKS

Oh, the little toys and little joys  
And little boys I know,  
And the little lips and little quips  
And little slips, heigh-ho!  
It's a wonderland is the babyland,  
Where wee ones laugh and play,  
Where the wee ones creep away to sleep  
When the wee ones feel that way.

Oh, the rows of pearls and tossing curls  
And little girls I know,  
And the hands that cling and feet that swing,  
And lips that sing "Bye-o"  
To the little dolls they hold so tight,  
And lullaby to rest  
With a mother-croon and mother-tune  
In an arm-encircled nest.

Oh, the happy days and sunlit ways  
And wonder-gaze of joy  
Of the little girls with rows of pearls,  
And tossing curls and coy;  
And the look they give to the little lad,  
And the looks he gives back, too;  
Where the babies be is the place for me,  
For I love them all, I do.—Selected.

The morning drum-call, on my eager ear  
Thrills unforgetten yet; the morning dew  
Lies yet undried along my field of noon.  
But now I pause at whiles in what I do,  
And count the bell and tremble lest I hear  
(My work untrimmed) the sunset gun too  
soon.—Robert L. Stevenson.

Mrs. G. Johnstone, Boissevain, Man.—  
Dear Friend:—The bale of clothing came safely to hand. The cloak was sent to our widowed friend Mrs. Wormleighton, and on her death a few weeks ago was passed on to a dear old lady of 80 years and has indeed proved a comfort to her. Everything that has been sent in found a corner waiting and has proved a blessing and given fresh courage to many needy mothers. Sunday school papers and pictures are also a great help in the work. I hope to open up the summer work and will I know have your hearty co-operation. Give my love and thanks to all.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS

Papers and cards are a great help to the new Sunday schools and it encourages them greatly to know that they have only to apply to Sunshine to receive all they need and save the mite box money for other necessities. Hazel McNeish kindly sent in two hundred and seventy cards and they were "passed on" immediately to a new Sunday school opening in Norwood.

### NEW MEMBERS

Hearty welcome to the following new members:—R. J. Cowan, Mr. Holgate, Ivan Tinkers, Norman Munroe, Miss Isabel Munroe, Geo. M. Hullem, Geo. Galligan, Nelson Klemmer, Leonard Keating, Maud Keating, Stanley Davies, Edwin Jones, R. Munroe, Mary Munroe, Harry Davis, Sen., H. Davis, Jnr., Ivey Davis, Wm. Klemmer, Wm. Klemmer, Jnr., M. Pickett, E. Allard, J. Allard, Miss Tucker, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. W. D. Powell, Viola Erickson, Camrose, Alta., Howard Umphreys, Miami, Man.

Howard Umphrey, Miami, Man.—Glad to hear that you can form a branch of Sunshine. Yes, it would be very nice to hold the meetings after school. Many thanks for your loving messages to the Sunshine children.

### HE CARES FOR ME

I am only a little sparrow—  
A bird of low degree;  
My life is of little value,  
But the dear Lord cares for me.

He gives me a coat of feathers;  
It is very plain, I know,  
With never a speck of crimson,  
But it was not made for show.

It keeps me warm in winter,  
And it shields me from the rain;  
Were it bordered with gold or purple,  
Perhaps it might make me vain.

If my food is sometimes scanty,  
Close picking makes it sweet;  
I've always enough to feed me,  
And life is more than meat.

I fly through the thickest forest;  
I alight on many a spray;  
I've neither chart nor compass,  
But I never lose my way.

I'm only a little sparrow—  
A bird of low degree;  
But I know the dear Lord loves me;  
Dost thou know His love for thee?

Dear Margaret:—Thank you very much for your nice letter. As for the paper, "How to form a branch of Sunshine," it has not come, so I think it must have gone astray. I am sending \$1.00 for the poor children. I am also, sending a little booklet of Golden Texts that we had in our Sunday school lesson.

I remain, yours truly,  
**NORMAN G. TURNBULL,**  
(Age 11).

Dear Norman:—Many thanks for letter and \$1.00 sent in. The golden texts are always enjoyed by the children. Sorry the form did not arrive in letter. However, I will send another.

Mary Ard, Wilkie, Sask.—The dolls and picture were sent to comfort the sick children in the hospital. The last picture book was given away yesterday so that I can do with all you can send.

### SPRING TIME

"There is life, glad life, in the world to day;  
There is sunshine, fragrance, warmth,  
and cheer;  
No more of darkness, death and decay—  
A spring time of beauty and joy is here,  
And earth awakeneth.

"There is joy, sweet joy, in our hearts to day;  
There is rapture, praise, and love and peace;  
In Christ we may live and hope alway;  
From terrors of death, in glad release,  
Our Lord awakeneth.

### FEARLESSNESS AND HEALTH

We know of nothing in recent years more essentially cruel, nothing more morally criminal, than this systematic attempt on the part of the medical terrorists to create nation-wide fear in the minds of the people through exaggerated or baseless alarmist cries and unwarranted deductions. No one knows better than do intelligent physicians and psychologists that the negative attitude of fear is one of the most fruitful causes of disease and, indeed, predisposes persons to many kinds of disorders. Yet, week after week and month after month, doctors and the so-called "health writers" have been systematically filling the papers with fear-creating statements and rumors, all of which are calculated to further the scheme of the political doctors in their attempt to secure augmented power and special privileges.

The bubonic plague scare is one of the most typical of these bogies of the medical terrorists, but hand in hand with the bubonic plague scare, which has been systematically and effectively worked for more than ten years, we have the cholera scare, tuberculosis, pellegra, infantile paralysis, all being presented with scare headlines and in such a grossly exaggerated manner as to work up a nation-wide panic in the interests of the political doctors.—"The National League for Medical Freedom."

## Fertilizing With Brains

The late Lord Salisbury once very fittingly and opportunely remarked that "If farmers would only manure their land with brains, as the painter mixes his paints, there would be much less heard about agricultural depression."

Now-a-days a farmer's success depends on intelligent fertilizing.

For the benefit of those wishing to purchase fertilizers this Spring, we wish to state that both unmixed and ready-mixed materials may be obtained from

**The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.,**  
Winnipeg

Write us for free copies of our illustrated Bulletins.

**German Potash Syndicate**  
1106 Temple Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

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IRON IN THE NEW WAY.  
A SAVER OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY & LABOR.

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NO COOLING OF BASE. Endorsed by Housekeepers & Landresses Everywhere.

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SAVE YOUR WIFE the DRUDGERY of IRONING.  
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**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED"** columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



## CO-OPERATIVE MANAGERS

Quite a number of local farmers organizations throughout the West are considering the proposition of organizing a co-operative store on the Rochdale system. The need for the successful operation of such stores is a competent manager who has had experience in co-operative stores. These managers are very scarce in Canada, but there are plenty of them in Scotland who would be glad to come to Canada where there are greater possibilities. Any person desiring to get in touch with a capable and experienced Scottish co-operative manager should write to Mr. W. F. Stewart, Manager, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow, Scotland. These managers could no doubt be secured for \$1,500 per year or possibly less. In writing to Mr. Stewart it would be well to set out exactly what is required and the possibilities of the future in order that he may give advice and the salary to be paid. Mr. Stewart is one of the oldest co-operators in Scotland and one of the most experienced, having been in his present position for the last twenty-nine years. He is deeply interested in the co-operative movement in Canada and will be glad to give any assistance possible.

## BEEF HITS HIGH RECORD

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 29.—The wholesale price of beef advanced here today a cent a pound, to a higher record than any year since 1881. A carcass of native corn fed beef was quoted at Wallabout Market in Brooklyn at a top figure of 13 cents, which old timers agreed was the highest price in over 30 years. Retailers were charging 25 to 36 cents a pound for porterhouse, and 24 cents for sirloin steaks; 20 to 22 cents for rib roast; 30 to 32 cents for loin lamb chops; 18 cents for mutton shoulder chops; 26 to 28 cents for mutton loin chops, and even soup meat sold at 15 cents a pound.

## THROUGH RATES EXPIRE

Today marks the expiration of the special through freight rate from the Canadian West to Duluth on wheat and barley. The Canadian Northern announces that this through rate will not be renewed, and in this action all the other roads concur, namely, the Soo Line, Duluth, Missabe and Northern, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

The through rate, covering wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed, from the Canadian West to Duluth for consumption in the United States, will expire on May 31.

This action of the railroads had been fully expected by local grain men, having been foreshadowed a couple of weeks ago.

It is now thought that unless the elevator and handling conditions at Port Arthur and Fort William change materially, the grain tariffs on the hauls to both heads of the lakes will be again placed on a parity next fall.

Receipts of bonded grain at Duluth last week aggregated 1,455,000 bushels, of which 970,000 was wheat,

422,000 oats, 32,000 barley and 31,000 flax. This brings the total receipts of grain here from the three Canadian provinces since the movement began up to 17,190,000 bushels. Shipments during the past week of all bonded grains were 1,538,000. Including 820,000 bushels of wheat and 32,000 bushels of oats afloat, there is now in store at Duluth and Superior 12,180,000 bushels.

## CROP OF 1911

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—The census and statistics office issued today a bulletin on crops and live stock.

The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 215,851,300 bushels of wheat harvested last year, 188,255,000 bushels, or 87 per cent, were merchantable, and that at the end of March 58,129,000 bushels, or 27 per cent. of the whole were yet in the farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the maritime provinces on March 31 was 329,000 bushels; in Quebec, 350,000 bushels; in Ontario, 3,874,000 bushels; in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 53,626,000 bushels; and in British Columbia, 48,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 33,042,000 bushels, or 22 per cent. of the total crop of 149,989,600 bushels, of which 141,096,000 bushels or 94 per cent. were of merchantable quality.

## Oat Yield Last Year

Oats, which last year gave a yield of 348,187,600 bushels, were merchantable to the extent of 310,074,000 bushels, or 89 per cent., and the quantity in hand at the end of March was 153,846,000 bushels, or 44.18 per cent. In the maritime provinces there was in hand at that date 4,007,000 bushels; in Quebec, 12,780,000 bushels; in Ontario, 24,870,000 bushels; in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 111,735,000 bushels; and in British Columbia, 454,000 bushels. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of a total harvest of 323,449,000 bushels, was 127,587,000 bushels, or 39.4 per cent. and there was a total of 301,773,000 bushels, or 93.29 per cent., of merchantable quality. The barley yield of 1911 was 40,641,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March 13,235,000 bushels, or 32.56 per cent. The merchantable yield was 36,683,000 bushels, or 90.26 per cent.

## The Barley Crop

The barley crop of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 13,135,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. The merchantable quantity of that crop was 41,505,000 bushels, or 91.93 per cent. Ontario's crop last year was 13,760,000 bushels, and that of the three northwest provinces 24,043,000 bushels.

The merchantable yield of corn last year was 84 per cent. of the whole crop; of buckwheat, 84 per cent.; of potatoes, 80 per cent.; of turnips and other roots, 85 per cent.; and of hay and clover, 88 per cent.; as compared with last year's percentages of corn, 84 per cent. buckwheat, 87 per cent.; potatoes, 77 per cent.; turnips, etc., 87 per cent.; and hay and clover, 88 per cent. The quantities on hand at the end of March were, in bushels: Corn, 3,659,000, as compared with 4,734,000 in 1911; buckwheat, 1,728,000 against 1,750,000; potatoes, 20,404,000, against 23,564,000; and turnips, etc., 14,055,000 against 16,159,000. Of hay and clover there were on hand at the end of March last 3,134,000 tons on hand at the end of March, 1911.

## Condition of Live Stock

The condition of live stock at the end of March, expressed in the percentage of a standard representing a healthy and thrifty state and denoted by one hundred, was, for horses, 96; milch cows, 92.58; other cattle, 95.53; sheep, 93.40; and swine, 94. Only in Prince Edward Island for cattle in Nova Scotia, for milch cows; in Ontario, for cattle; and in British Columbia, for cattle other than milch cows and for sheep, do the figures representing condition fall below a percentage of 90.

## C.N.R. CONTRACTS LET

Contracts have been awarded by the Canadian Northern for the construction of 331 miles of new branch line extensions in the prairie provinces. One of the most important is the contract for the completion of the Goose Lake line, which has been awarded to the Northern Construction company. This calls for the construction of a gap of



A Break of Russian Willows 16 years old, Planted by John Caldwell for the Virden Town Park

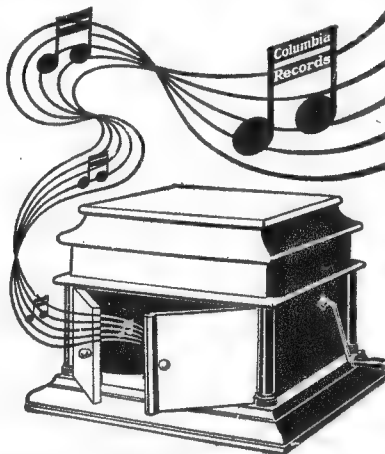
## WHY DO WITHOUT WILLOWS

For Shade, Shelter, Posts and Wood?

My prices are: \$4.50 per 1,000 for fine cuttings, 11 in. Also Red, White and Black Currants at \$1.25 per dozen, Rhubarb, \$1.50 per dozen; Gooseberries, \$2.00 per dozen; Red Raspberries, 75 cents per dozen; Lilac, 3 ft., 40c; Honeysuckle, 3 ft., 50c; Virginian Creepers, 20c; Maple Seedlings, \$6.00 per 1,000; Cottonwood, \$10.00 per 1,000, 14 in. You can plant all through May.

Send for Price List. I Pay Express at these Prices

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.



\$39, \$58, \$80, Etc.

THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS

Latest and best. Wonderfully loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100? We want you to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reprodncer and other Columbia Patents.

These prices include a liberal supply of genuine Columbia records, of your own choice.

TERMS: From \$5.00 Down and \$3.00 Monthly

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold the last year we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Nordica, Constantino, Bonci, Garden, Alice Neilson, Cavaliere, Bispham, etc., sing for the Columbia only.

30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite songs, etc.

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.** 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG. CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE

COLUMBIA

UNRIVALLED



\$29, \$58, \$75, Etc.

For those who still like the HORN STYLE OF TALKING MACHINE

Special Bargains in Cylinder Machines and Records.

Old machines taken in exchange.

110 miles, from the end of steel to Munson.

W. J. Cowan has the contract for the completion of the Prince Albert-Battleford branch, on which there are 50 miles of steel to be laid, 30 miles of which have already been graded. W. J. Cowan will also build a 21-mile branch north from Canora to connect with the Thunderhill extension.

This year the Northern Construction company is to complete the Brazeau coal branch, a distance of 170 miles, 100 miles of steel being already laid on the line.

The Northern Construction, in addition to the above, has the contract for the construction of 100 miles on the Edmonton-Peace River line.

Throughout the world the total capital expenditure on railways is over \$45,000,000,000.

The world's highest tunnel is 11,400 feet above the sea level, and is on the Jungfrau railway, in Switzerland.

## Have You Made Your Will?

If not, your family are unprotected

## NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY

For thirty-five cents you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The Courts are full of will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, and people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

## LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35 cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a specimen Will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Why not get one today? For sale by all druggists and the Bax Will Form Co., 275 "G" College Street, Toronto.



## Impressions of the Old Land

[Continued from Page 4]

spring wheats could not be beaten. They were paying \$1.26 a bushel for No. 3 northern at Bristol, but they were not favorably disposed towards the fall wheat, saying it was weak in gluten.

There is an opinion prevalent in new countries that the English farm laborer leads a dog's life, and is little more than a serf, but if they could see the relationship that exists in many instances between employer and employed, the loyalty of the one towards the other and hear the expressions of regret and sympathy by these kind, simple souls if the "master" or "missus" falls ill, and if they could see the good things leaving the "master's" house for the cottages, especially at Christmas time, they would not have quite such a hard opinion of rural conditions in England.

The writer visited some friends living near Newcastle-on-Tyne. There it is amply demonstrated how generously Mother Earth responds to kind and liberal treatment. The farmers we met apply manure, and their returns fully repay them; 60 bushels of wheat is usual in a good year, while they always average around the 50 bushel mark. Oats do poorly if they yield less than 80, while barley has given as high as 72 bushels, with a usual yield of 50-60 bushels per acre. Potatoes are, however, their big crop, and they grow as many as 80 acres on a farm. This year one farmer had 411 bushels per acre for the whole crop, while one good year he went as high as 485 bushels per acre.

### The Cattle Trade

There are no stock raised in this district; those who do feed cattle buy from the Irish grazier. Owing to the embargo on American cattle, the Irishman has a monopoly of this trade; one butcher who felt keenly on the subject, went to some pains to explain it to us, and how much better it would be for the English farmer and butcher if the embargo was removed. We visited Sansinena Co.'s store, the biggest importers of South American meat in England. The manager stated that the price of ammonia-frozen meat was far below that of the fresh meat market, and that owing to the summer heat, the chilling system was not an all-the-year-round business. We also looked in at Swift & Co.'s store. It is all South American meat. The manager said no States or Canadian meat came to Newcastle now, or even to the North of England, what was sent being shipped to London. He also stated that they did not consider Canadian beef up to

the standard of American; generally speaking, he said the chilled meat is a trifle less in price than fresh beef, but he had known it to equal the best British joints. This manager said the chilled meat business could be carried on quite safely from the Argentine all the year round. In our opinion the possibilities of a chilled meat business between Western Canada and England are unlimited. There does not appear to be any need whatever for frozen meat. Frozen with ammonia, it is not so savory, and what is of more importance, the English people are prejudiced. The town of Nottingham was included in our tour. It is the centre of the lace trade, and has lately suffered considerably on account of hostile tariffs. Years ago Nottingham enjoyed almost a monopoly of the business, but machinery has been copied and installed in other countries and tariffs raised to protect the infant industry, to the detriment of the parent trade. The week the writer was in the city a carload of stockings (formerly a Nottingham trade) was received from Japan. A manufacturer complained that hostile tariffs and trade unionism had entirely spoiled the lace industry. Some of the tariffs against lace are: United States, 70 per cent. ad valorem; France, 33 1-3 per cent.; Belgium, 15 per cent.; Germany, 4 marks per kilo. We were shown over a factory; the machinery was most intricate and interesting. While here we visited the Midland Counties Agricultural College at King's-ton, which is supported by four adjoining counties. It is doing a great deal of good and trains both boys and girls in all branches of agriculture at a very moderate fee. This winter has been exceedingly mild, primroses and violets being picked on Christmas day, but the dampness, also the chilly and cloudy atmosphere, makes one long for the dry, clear air of the far West, even if it is a little cold.

### The Garden of England

was visited, the writer being much interested in the fruit and hop-growing. This year the hop harvest was very good. The bushes in the nut orchards resembled inverted umbrellas, having the middle cut away and all branches growing outwards. They take five years to mature, for five years they are at their best, and for five to seven years they decline. An interesting fruit shown the visitors, was the Loganberry, a cross between the black and raspberry and has the taste of both. Though there are people who return to the old country unable to settle in the West, they are often those best spared. The writer was delighted to meet three ladies in the South of England, who were longing to get back after being away for some time. While in the south we motored to Hampton Court and Windsor Castle, both places of great historic interest. These are assets an old country has over a new. On the way Runnymede was

# The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is now at work Loading Stooks and Flax that has stood out all Winter at the following Points:

**SEDLEY INDIAN HEAD WEYBURN TYVAN PASQUA  
TUGASKE AND ELBOW**

### R. Moir, Sedley, Sask., says:

"I have given your Loader a very severe test in both flax and stooks that have stood out all winter, and to say I am pleased with it is putting it mildly. Your Loader solves the threshing problem, as I am saving six bundle teams and six pitchforks. My outfit is 44x64 Nicholls & Shep-

herd and a 40 horse power Reeves Engine. I would not again thresh without a Loader on any conditions."

### J. H. Francis, Indian Head, says:

"We have used your Loader purchased this spring and are very much pleased with it and consider it a great success."

WRITE AT ONCE FOR TESTIMONIALS

## The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited

Factory, Winnipeg

804 Trust and Loan Bldg., Winnipeg

## PETER JANSEN COMPANY

LICENSED AND BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Shipments of

**WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX**

Handled on Commission

BEST GRADES HIGHEST PRICES QUICK RETURNS

We Solicit Your Consignments.

Close attention given to Option Trades made through us

REFERENCES:—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man., or any Western Branch  
Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

**Wheat, Oats**

Car  
Lots

Option  
Trading

**Flax, Barley**

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

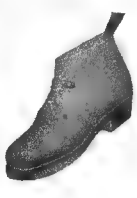
Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

## Send this Advt.

With \$2.00

and get a pair of our fine warm-weather Lumber-sole Boots. Made specially for damp, rough work around farms. Keep your feet cool and dry, preventing rheumatism. Waterproof and sanitary. Have light-weight wood soles. Protected by galvanized steel rail on sole and heel—outwear ordinary boots and are more comfortable. All sizes, for men, women, boys and girls. Price includes delivery to you. Catalogue of Specialties mailed on request. Write to-day!

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.  
134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg



## AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BREAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Graina," Bristol

Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside

Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

## GOODMAN POWELL CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, ETC.

PROMPT ATTENTION

Write us for Quotations before Shipping

247 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

passed, where the famous Magna Charta was forced from the tyrant John. In London, a service was attended in St. Paul's Cathedral, but the echo was so loud it was difficult to hear distinctly. It is an imposing, ponderous pile, grand but not able to create the spirit of reverence that the beautifully tapering cloisters of Westminster Abbey do. The Victoria Memorial was well worth seeing, and we viewed with pride the part Canadians had taken in it. We saw the London Hospital, the greatest institution of its kind in the world. Over five hundred nurses are kept on the regular staff, many of whom are sent for their training from distant parts of the globe.

### Free Trade Manufacturers

A large woollen factory, several cotton factories and a big machine shop were visited in the West of England. The keynote of all was efficiency. Not one particle was wasted. Truly "He who trades must scheme." All the manufacturers were strong "free traders," and they were thankful to Canada for giving them a preference, but said they would do more business with us if the tariff was removed altogether. The cotton business is brisk just now, yet there is considerable unrest, owing to the attitude of the labor unions. They are practicing a system of coercion, which is very effective for strengthening their power, but they strike with too little consideration for the general public, who are bound to be heavy though innocent sufferers. Co-operation is very popular in Lancashire. All the stores run on these lines do an ever-increasing business. Like the Ameri-

cans, the people have learned the power of combined effort and confidently believe they can carry anything through that they undertake.

The British government are beginning to spend a lot of money on scientific agriculture with the end in view of getting people back to the land. Whether they have begun too late, is yet to be seen, for the British farmer, who has tilled the land for generations is somewhat slow to take advice from college men; while their Canadian cousins (many of whom have followed other lines of life) seem much readier to listen to advice from their experimental farms. One of the pleasantest features of this delightful holiday has been the welcome and hospitality shown to us by all whom we have met. Yet with all the horrors with which the uninitiated surround the Canadian winter and life in Western Canada generally, we are looking forward to returning to "Sunny Alberta."

One of the largest growers of shamrock is an Irishwoman, who started the cultivation of the plant as a hobby, and now employs a considerable number of women and girls in her fields in the South-West of Ireland. Her trade extends to remote parts of the world, to which bunches of the trefoil are exported weeks before St. Patrick's Day.

Professor Hans Teitgen, of Munich, declares that different kinds of flowers are sensitive to music, and expand or close under the influence of certain melodies.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, April 29, 1912)

Wheat.—Our market the past week has held high and strong by the firmness in American markets on reports of crop damage over their winter wheat belt, but today reports of rain over the winter states and better weather conditions in the Canadian West, our market broke sharply and closed weak. It will likely rally directly again, as there seems enough underlying strength in the market to hold it round present prices or higher. There is at the present time a serious delay to shipments from Southern Russia by reason of the closing of the Dardanelles, but the pent up cargoes should be released in a few days' time now. Navigation will open in a day or two, and heavy cargoes will move out. As we predicted, our high grade wheat will likely hold high and strong throughout the next few weeks. The commercial grades in store Duluth have brought a little premium over Fort William and Port Arthur prices, that is 4, 5 and 6, as those three grades were wanted for immediate shipment, and navigation has now opened at Duluth, but it is not yet open at Fort William. Terminal stocks for the week have decreased slightly, as the C.P.R. has been making an effort to finish up its all rail winter shipments. Still hundreds of cars are sitting outside the terminals ready to be taken in, and this accounts for delay in getting returns for same.

Oats.—Oats have become a little weaker, but have had several very nervous fluctuations, and we should not be surprised to see the May oats forced up by manipulators in the next fortnight. It is to be noticed that the terminal elevator stocks of contract oats (see elsewhere on this page) that is 1 and 2 C.W. oats, are less than one million bushels. Corn continues very high on the American side, and as long as it does their oats will hold high, and ours will remain up chiefly in sympathy.

Barley.—A very steady market, with only a fair demand. The opening of navigation should help barley a little.

Flax.—Flax held high and strong until today, when there seems a lull in the market, no one wanting to trade in it, excuse being "waiting for the opening of navigation." It may show a little decline now from the high point, but we do not see that it should decline much, but will likely hold between \$1.95 and \$2.00 in the next few days. Doubtless there will be a large acreage of flax sown. We hear from various sources that the flax which stood in stocks this winter is coming out alright. Farmers should be exceedingly careful about their flax seed, and avoid mustard, as there is so far no Canadian market whatever for mustard, although some of it has been shipped to Minneapolis and sold there this season.

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from April 24 to April 30 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	10	20	30	4	5	6	Feed	CW 3 CW	3	4	Rej. Feed	1 NW. 1 M	Rej		
Apr. 24	103½	100½	96½	90	79	66	58	47½	40	71½	67	54	54	196½	193½
25	103½	100½	96	89½	79½	66½	58	48	40	71½	67	54	54	197	194
26	104½	101½	97½	90	79½	66½	58	48½	40½	71½	67	54	54	197	194
27	105	102	98	91	79½	67	59½	49½	41½	71½	67	55	55	196½	193½
29	103½	100½	96	89	79	66	58	48	41	72	67	56	56	196½	193½
30	103½	100½	96	89½	79½	66½	59½	48½	41	71	67	56	56	196½	193½

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
Wheat—	Old	New	May	July	Oct.
April 24	104½	104½	104½	105½	98
April 25	104½	104½	104½	105½	98
April 26	105	105	105	106½	99
April 27	105½	105½	105½	106½	99½
April 28	103½	103½	103½	105½	97½
April 30	103½	103½	103½	105½	97
Oats—					
April 24	48	46½	47	47	47
April 25	49	47	47	47	47
April 26	50½	48	48	48	48
April 27	49½	47	47	47	47
April 28	49	47	47	47	47
April 30	49½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Flax—					
April 24	196	196	196	196	196
April 25	197	197	197	197	197
April 26	197½	197½	197½	197½	197½
April 27	196½	196½	196½	196½	196½
April 29	196	196	196	196	196
April 30	196	196	196	196	196

DULUTH PRICES			
Canadian grain in bond at Duluth—			
	Wheat	Oats	
April 24	1 Nor. 103½	2 Nor. 100½	2 C.W. 45
April 25	103½	100½	45½
April 26	103½	101	45
April 27	104	101½	45
April 29	103½	100½	45
April 30	102½	100	45

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		
(Sample Market, April 27)		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103½	\$1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	103	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, to arrive	103	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	103	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, settlement	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	103	1.15½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	103	1.15½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	103	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	103	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	103	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 800 bu., velvet, settlement	103	1.15½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 250 bu., velvet, to arrive	103	1.15½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	103	1.12
No. 3 wheat, part car	103	1.11
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	103	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, velvet	103	1.14
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	103	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	103	1.12
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	103	1.09
No. 4 wheat, 5 cars	103	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	103	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	103	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	103	1.11
Rejected wheat, 1 car	103	1.09
Rejected wheat, 1 car	103	1.05
Rejected wheat, 1 car	103	1.05
Rejected wheat, 1 car, Montana	103	1.11
No grade wheat, f.o.b.	103	92
No grade wheat, part car	103	95
No grade wheat, 1 car	103	1.10
No grade wheat, 2 cars	103	1.09
No grade wheat, 1 car	103	1.07
No grade wheat, 1 car	103	1.09
No grade wheat, 1 car	103	87
No grade wheat, part car	103	1.05
No grade wheat, 1 car	103	1.09
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	103	1.09
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	103	98
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	103	97
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	103	82
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	103	1.00
No. 4 hard winter, 1 car	103	1.11
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	103	80
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, choice, transit	103	80

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on April 25, was 16,323,982, as against 16,403,861 last week and 9,341,684 last year. Total shipments for the week were 501,148; last year 2,876,200.

Amount of each grade was:		
	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	1,751	4,499
No. 1 Northern	519,214	1,429,930
No. 2 Northern	1,772,315	2,454,809
No. 2 Northern	2,105,684	2,373,183
No. 4	2,717,916	1,061,521
No. 5	1,651,779	721,444
Other grades	7,553,440	1,296,296

Total	16,323,982	9,341,684
Stocks of Oats—		
This week	3,775,295	
Last week	3,914,537	
Last year	6,586,667	
Barley	787,083	
Flax	1,112,267	

### WORLD'S VISIBLE

This week	302,411,000
Last week	300,431,000
Last year	166,448,000

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

This week	31,092,984
Last week	29,797,398
Last year	13,672,534

### AMERICAN BARLEY

Buffalo, N.Y., April 29.—Barley malting, 124 to 138.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William	10,765,808	2,458,727	388,205
Port Arthur	5,557,273	1,316,568	388,876
Depot Harbor	14,984		
Meaford	17,777	4,339	
Midland, Tiffin	204,314	24,200	39,265
Collingwood	3,666		
Goderich	60,168		
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	20,763	17,000	
Port Colborne	5,000	900	
Kingston	7,108	2,221	
Prescott	11,000		
Quebec	4,872	41,514	4,510
Montreal	125,566	332,383	88,689
St. John, N.B.	249,512	46,675	
Victoria Harbor	71,945		

Totals	17,103,872	4,259,511	920,246
In vessels Can.			
term. harbors	552,956	82,000	
At Duluth and			
Buffalo	8,775,000	400,000	455,573
Total	31,408,440	8,341,511	1,375,819

### AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, April 29.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 western oats, 55 to 55½c; to arrive, 54½c; No. 3 oats, 52½c to 53½c. Duluth, April 29.—Cash oats closed at 54½c. Chicago, April 29.—Malting barley, \$1.08 to \$1.35.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, April 29.—Wheat displayed a steady to firm undertone at the start with prices ½ to 1 higher, being influenced by the firmness in America on Saturday. Following the opening there was a further advance of ½ on the very strong opening in Paris and the deferment of the opening of the Dardanelles. During the morning the market became heavy on profit-taking and prices declined ½ to 1. There were free Argentine offers and liberal India shippers' offers with world's shipments liberal with unexpected free contributions from Russia. The market appears overbought. Corn opened unchanged and the Plate grade advanced ½ on the unsettled weather in Argentine and predictions of further rain. The council of ministers fearing a renewed attack by Italian warships have resolved to defer opening the Dardanelles for the present. Manitoba spot wheat exhausted. May, \$1.15½; July, \$1.12½; October, \$1.11½.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000. Market steady to 10 cents higher. Beeves, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Texas steers, \$5.25 to \$5.35; western steers, \$5.65 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.60; calves, \$5.00 to \$8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 55,000. Market more active and 5 cents lower. Light, \$7.45 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.00; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.00; rough, \$7.50.

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	103½	103	96	Extra choice steers	\$ 6.35-6.75	\$ 6.25-6.50	\$ 6.00-6.25	Fancy dairy	28c	30c	20c-22c
No. 2 Nor.	100½	100	93½	Choice butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	26c	26c-27c	16c
No. 3 Nor.	98	96	91	heifers	5.90-6.75	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	Good round lots	24c	25c	10c
No. 4	89½	89	86	Fair to good butcher steers				<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5	79½	78	81½	and heifers	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	Strictly fresh	21c	21c	17c
No. 6	66½	65	73½	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.40	4.75-5.00	<b>Potatoes</b>			
Feed	59½	57	61½	Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.60	3.75-4.25	Per bushel	75c	75c	70c-75c
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Common cows	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.50	<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
No. 2 C.W.	48½	46½	35	Best bulls	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	3.25-4.00	3.00-3.75	3.50-3.75	fat)	35c	40c	31c
No. 3	71	71	69	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Cream for butter-making			
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Heavy calves	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-5.00	purposes (per lb. butter	30c	32c	
No. 1 N.W.	196½	195½	232	Best milkers and spring-				fat)			
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				ers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60		Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.70	\$1.80	
May (old)	103½	104	96½	Com'n milkers and spring-	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		<b>Dressed Poultry</b>			
May (new)	103½	104		ers (each)				Chickens (drawn)	18c	18c	
July	105½	105½	97½	<b>Hogs</b>				Fowl	15c	15c	
<b>Oats Futures</b>				Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$9.00	\$6.75	Ducks	20c-22c	20c-22c	
May	49½	47	35½	Heavy Sows	\$6.50	\$6.50	5.25-6.25	Geese	18c	18c	
July	47½	46	30½	Stags	\$5.50	\$5.50	4.50-5.00	Turkeys	22c-24c	22c-24c	
<b>Flax Futures</b>				<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
May	196	194	234	Choice lambs	\$6.50-\$7.50	\$6.50	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Wild	\$8	\$8	\$15
July	196½	194	232	Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$7.00	\$5.00-\$5.50	4.75-5.25	No. 2 Wild	\$7	\$7	\$14
								No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$15	\$18



set in and the market closed easy. Cash grades were steady.

Liquidating sales were in order in May oats, selling was only of a scattered sort by longs in other months. The course of the market formed the chief influence and helped sustain prices.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending April 27)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	425	1200	1365
C.N.R.	156	739	1
G.T.P.	51	45	....
	632	2083	1366
Total previous week	1193	2967	6

### Disposition

Butchers east	133
Stockers east	52
Stockers west	183
Local consumption	264
Sheep east	1146
Hogs east	182

### Cattle

Cattle receipts at the stockyards during the past week have been smaller than for some weeks, and as the supply has not been equal to the demand prices have been better than those recorded recently and equal to the best of the present season. One load sold for \$6.75 a cwt., the best price of the year for a full car, but the ruling price for prime mixed cattle has been from \$6.35 to \$6.65. Mixed lots of good butcher stuff are selling from \$5.75 to \$6.00, good killing cows \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium cows and heifers \$4.00 to \$4.50. The market for bulls has been very uneven. Some days choice animals have brought 5 cents a pound, but the bulk have been sold for \$4.50 and some for \$4.25. Veal is still in good demand, and choice stuff is selling readily at from \$6.50 to \$7.00 a cwt., with common and heavy calves at \$5.00 to \$5.50.

### Hogs

Hog prices are still climbing, and yesterday (Tuesday) some were sold for \$9.25 a cwt., an advance of 25 cents over last week. The buyers are also cutting a little lighter on rough hogs.

### Sheep and Lambs

There is not much doing in sheep and lambs on the Winnipeg market, but the abattoirs could handle some good stuff. Choice sheep are worth about \$6.50 to \$7.00 a cwt., and good lambs \$6.50 to \$7.50. The 1146 sheep shown in the stockyard figure as having been shipped east were bought at Lethbridge by Rice & Whaley and shipped to Toronto.

## Country Produce

### Butter

Butter is a little cheaper this week owing to Eastern markets being lower. Fancy dairy is quoted at 28 cents, No. 1 dairy 26 cents and good round lots 24 cents a pound. The supply from country points is increasing, but the quality of the product is not what it should be, a great deal of what comes in grading low. If some of our butter makers would learn to make better butter, the increased return would be considerable.

### Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are bringing the same price as a week ago, 21 cents a dozen delivered Winnipeg.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are selling for 75 cents a bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg, and 70 cents country points. Quite a lot are being bought for shipment to the East at these prices.

### Milk and Cream

A reduction all round in milk and cream prices takes effect today (May 1). Fresh milk comes down from \$1.80 to \$1.70 a cwt., sweet cream from 40 cents to 35 cents per pound of butter fat, and sour cream for butter making purposes from 32 cents to 30 cents.

### Hay

The best grades of hay are somewhat scarce on the Winnipeg market, but there is plenty of low grade stuff on sale. No. 1 Timothy is up 82.00 a ton, being now worth \$15.00 on cars at Winnipeg. No. 1 wild is bringing \$8.00 and No. 2 \$7.00.

### NAVIGATION OPENED AT DULUTH

Duluth, April 29.—Navigation was officially opened Saturday night by arrival of steamer Yates from Lake Erie.

### KILL OR CURE

The British Trade Commissioner in Australia, Mr. Hamilton Wiskes, addressing the Banker's Institute, in Melbourne, on February 19, said in reply to a question, that

"Victoria brought a smaller proportion of British goods than any other State of Australia. Merchants had told him that one of the causes of Victoria's preference for foreign goods was that in pre-Federation days the State had a very drastic protectionist tariff, and consequently costs were high; and so in order to get a fair price for the goods and yet be within the means of the bulk of the consumers, they had to import goods of a cheap or lower quality."

Again it is the protectionists themselves who upset the darling theories of the protectionists. The tariff in Victoria not only put up prices beyond the reach of buyers, but it was the principal obstacle to that most desirable inter-Imperial trade which our Tariff Reformers tell us can only be secured by a tariff!—W. E. Dowding.

### POTATOES FOR EXPORT

A leading produce dealer, writing to The Guide on the potato situation, says:

"Our past season was one most favorable for growing potatoes and the yield was simply astonishing. Some of the crop was later frozen, but not to as great an extent as at first supposed. The Ontario and some of the States crops were a failure, while New Brunswick was said to have a larger yield than usual. This condition gave the West a good opportunity to export and it was done and will be done as long as there is a chance to sell. Our Western farmers, however, would secure much better returns from their potatoes if they would study the requirements of the market and the methods of their competitors."

"The New Brunswick potato, called the Green Mountain, is famous for its uniformity of size and its clean, nice appearance. We are not well enough acquainted with it to describe it, but suffice it to say that it is a white potato and the growers make a practice of keeping each and every car the same color. Perhaps all grown there are the same variety. We know not."

### Uniformity Necessary

"Now the Western potatoes are all kinds of shapes and colors. Besides it is hard to get them always clean. We had \$102.00 taken off one car alone in Montreal because of its appearance. A merchant buying a car at New Brunswick knows exactly what he will get from there, while it is a hard matter to get a car of any straight variety or even color from the Western shippers. One car may be white, one may be red and another may be mixed white and red. This is not a serious matter so long as we can use all we raise, but this season we have hundreds of cars more and they must be sold outside where the large cities ask for one color or another. The result is we are not able to get within 15 cents a bushel, and sometimes more, for our potatoes of what the New Brunswick shippers get."

"Would it not be possible to take it up with the farmers direct through your paper, and show them that it would be to their advantage to get together and decide on some particular color of potato to grow. We think it would be to their advantage to do so. From our experience we would say our call is for white varieties in preference to red, but that is a matter on which you could ask other shippers their opinions."

"The farmers are going into raising more potatoes each year and the time is coming when the West must look for some export outlet. Under present conditions it is impossible to compete against well organized districts."

### PROFITABLE TRUST-BUSTING

The extraordinary rise in the price of the old Standard Oil shares has been a curious commentary upon "trust busting." Standard Oil sold at \$675 a share on the day the United States supreme court decision dissolving the company was delivered. The highest previous price was \$845, in 1901. Friday sales were made at \$900, although the combination was disintegrated into more than 30 different companies. Those shareholders in the old concern who have held on to their shares in the subsidiary companies, distributed to them after the dissolution decree, now possess securities worth more than those they had originally. According to this precedent, every shareholder in United States Steel would make money, in case that corporation should be dissolved, by holding on to the stock. The causes of the phenomenal rise in the Standard Oil group are not clear at the present time, and it seems farfetched to say, as a New York financial writer does, that "the usual rule, in division or disintegration of prosperous corporate combinations, has been for the component parts to sell afterward at values whose aggregate exceeded that of the combination itself before its dissolution." Standard Oil is evidently in an exceptional position, due probably to the anticipated stock dividends from funds accumulated in past years.

### JUDGE MABEE TAKEN ILL

Toronto, April 30.—Judge Mabey, chairman of the railway commission, was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis at the close of yesterday's session of the

## The HOME Original Charter BANK 1854 of CANADA

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1912, (being an increase of one per cent. on the preceding dividend), and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday the 1st of June, 1912. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto, April 17th, 1912.

Head Office: TORONTO. Branches and Connections throughout Canada

WINNIPEG OFFICE : 426 MAIN STREET

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

## INVESTING YOUR MONEY

Great care should be used in the investment of your surplus funds. For this purpose our **GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES**, netting the purchaser six per cent., are very desirable. We guarantee the repayment of principal and interest at the due dates.

You take absolutely no risk, being protected to the extent of our entire assets. Every possible care is exercised in the selection of each mortgage.

Mortgages are all placed on improved central revenue-producing properties in Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver or improved farms in Saskatchewan. No loan made for more than 50 per cent. of appraised value of property, the appraisal being made by our own valuator in these guaranteed mortgages. You have every element of safety. Write for further particulars. Can be purchased in sums of from \$500 up.

## NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

FARM LANDS, GUARANTEED AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Prairie Branches:	Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	\$1,000,000
WINNIPEG	Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	-	-	-	260,000
REGINA	Assets	-	-	-	2,484,081
CALGARY					

board. He was hurried to St. Michael's hospital, where upon examination, the physicians diagnosed the case as another attack of the same trouble as Mr. Mabey had five months ago. An operation was strongly advised, but the judge was unwilling. He promised, however, to let the doctors know on the morrow if he would risk an operation.

Judge Mabey's illness will interfere considerably with the work of the railway commission, particularly the freight rates inquiry which was booked for today and with which the chairman was thoroughly conversant. The board, however, will continue its sittings, D'Arcy Scott acting as chairman.

### C.P.R. EARNINGS

Montreal, April 29.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the month of March, 1912, were \$10,519,319. The working expenses aggregated \$6,800,918, leaving a net profit of \$3,718,401.

In March, 1911, the net profits were \$3,156,567, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1912, the figures were as follows: Gross earnings, \$89,346,374; working expenses, \$57,691,001; net profits, \$31,655,373.

For the nine months ended March 31, 1911, there was a net profit of \$27,574,100. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for March \$561,835, and for the nine months ended

March 31 there was an increase of \$4,081,273.

### LANDED

Walter Damrosch, at a musical dinner in New York, told a leap year story.

"There was a bachelor," he said, "who had courted a young lady for a long time without coming to the point, and one evening in leap year, the young lady being very musical, he took her to a concert."

"The orchestra played No. 6, a selection that seemed to the bachelor to be very beautiful. He bent over his companion and whispered:

"How lovely that is! What is it, do you know?"

"She smiled demurely and replied in a low, thrilling voice:

"It is the Maiden's Prayer."

"And at the same time she handed him her program, pointing to No. 6 with her finger."

"He read and started, for the real name of the selection was, 'Mendelssohn's Wedding March.' The bachelor bought the ring, I believe, next day."

The present strength of the British Territorial forces is 9,385 officers and 259,092 men.

Bananas have been sold at Covent Garden Market, London, recently, at seven a penny.



# HAIL INSURANCE!

No, I don't need it. Never had any Hail loss in our district.

Every season thousands of Western Canadian Farmers say this and do not insure.

Hundreds of them lose their crops by hail and regret their dependance on what had been.

Some districts undoubtedly are less subject to hail loss than others, but the experience of each succeeding season proves the fallacy of believing that any district is hail-proof.

Our plan provides for a lower rate of premium where there has been little or no loss.

The value of one crop destroyed would have paid the premium on many years insurance.

Can you afford to leave the stable unlocked until after the horse is stolen?

It is a business proposition. Figure it out.

## What Have We To Offer ?

We will tell you briefly, and any one of our Agents will be pleased to give further information.

We originated the plan of a Classification of Risks and Graduated Rates of Premiums, introduced it in Western Canada 12 years ago, and with it blazed the trail to successful and satisfactory Hail Insurance. Like the prairie trails in unsettled districts, the going was bad in places and in certain seasons. We had to overcome a deep and widespread prejudice caused by the unsatisfactory results of other plans, but believing that we were headed in the right direction, we persistently followed the line laid out, made from time to time such improvements as our experience suggested, strengthened our organization and equipment to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, and now have a broad smooth road, safe-guarded at all danger points on which we handled last year (1911) more hail insurance than was transacted by all our competitors combined.

Our competitors find the trail we have made comparatively easy to travel, but they do not know the danger points as we know them, and none have our record to commend them to the insuring public.

## OUR RECORD :

In 12 years we have not asked a claimant for indemnity to accept a settlement one dollar less than the amount at which his claim was adjusted, and have found it necessary to adjust by arbitration less than one in each thousand of claims paid

What we have said here can be verified by enquiry of those who are acquainted with the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada, and the only reward we ask for what we may have done to put this much needed protection against loss on a sound business foundation is the continued confidence and patronage of our friends and their kind recommendation to others who may not know us.

We introduce this year some new features that will please our patrons.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. - Brandon, Manitoba  
THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. - Regina, Saskatchewan  
THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. - Edmonton, Alberta

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JOS. CORNELL, General Manager



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You must pay \$20 to \$35 for a well-tailored suit of good clothes in Canada. Business men in London, England, get better clothes for half as much. Why? Because finest English materials cost less in London. And London tailors' prices are lower—much lower. CATESBYS Ltd., London's big mail-order tailoring establishment, have made it possible for YOU to get genuine English materials superbly tailored, to your own measure, at London prices! Upon request, style book, samples of materials and patterns, and measurement form will be promptly sent you from our Canadian address nearest you. Send for them NOW—see what splendid values you can get.



## Hundreds of Canadians Now Get Their Clothes Made in London

Like you they appreciate the value of being well-dressed. Like you, they realize that clothes of fine English materials, well-tailored, perfect-fitting, are expensive in Canada. But like you, they reason this way: "Why should I pay \$20 to \$35 in Canada, when I can get better materials, better tailoring, better fit from CATESBYS at prices like these?"

**D.B. Suits, \$13.25 \$16.75 \$19.25 \$22.25**

**S.B. Suits, \$12.50 \$16.00 \$18.50 \$21.50**

**Made to Measure, Delivered Anywhere in Canada, Carriage Paid and Duty Free**

The first order from each customer is a "trial" one. Letters like this show how well we satisfy particular men:

"The blue serge suit I ordered arrived safely to hand to-day, and I hasten to thank you for having executed my order so promptly. As for the suit itself, I have nothing but praise. It fits beautifully, and feels so comfortable on me. The coat, vest, and trousers are simply perfect, and I cannot understand how you can afford to let me have such a stylish suit for the price I paid for it. I shall place another order for a suit with you shortly." Yours truly,  
St. Thomas, Ont. W. W. Kalsory.

By satisfying a great many customers, fitting them perfectly and giving better value than they can get anywhere else, we have built up a world-wide business.

Why don't you try getting clothes like this from CATESBYS?



**\$13.25** buys this stylish double-breasted suit, including all delivery and duty charges. Made to your measure of superb English tweeds, serges, etc. Your own selection of pattern. As good a suit costs twice as much at any Canadian tailor's. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed—or you get your money back. Send for style book and samples now.

Style Book, Sample Patterns, Measurement Form, etc., sent from our Canadian offices to save time. All goods made up and delivered from our London, England, workrooms within 5 days of order's receipt.

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You'll see actual samples of the splendid materials we offer—quality you seldom find in Canada. You'll see styles that are not extreme, nor faddish—but sensible, substantial-looking, fashionable—designed to meet Canadian taste—just like you see illustrated here. We will send you a measurement form with which you can take your own measure as accurately as any tailor. Within five days after we receive your order the completed suit, or overcoat or trousers, will be shipped to you—all delivery charges and duty prepaid to your home. Write for our style book and samples to-day. See how we help you save half the cost of the best clothes. Write to our Canadian address nearest you.

This popular **\$12.50** Single-breasted style Suit, made from stylish tweeds, chevots, worsteds, etc.; handsome and serviceable English cloths. Perfect fit guaranteed. See this and other styles in our catalogue. Also samples of the cloths. You can't buy as good a suit in Canada for nearly twice the money. Price includes duty and delivery charges.

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